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BIRTHS.

ARTHUR, October 10th, at Anping, Formosa, wife of H. W. ARTHUR, of a daughter, (Una Elizabeth).

On October 10, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. BROCK, a daughter.

On October 11, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of JAMES TIFFIN, of a daughter.

On October 14, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of A. HENNING, of a daughter.

On October 15, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. B. VAN CORBACH, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On October 15, 1908, at Shanghai, the Rev. ALBERT CASTLETON, of the English Baptist Mission, Choo-Ping, Shanghai, to EDITH GARR, of Norwich, England.

DEATHS.

On October 12, 1908, at Chelso, PHILIP EDWARD THOMAS HOCKING, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, aged 58 years.

On 10th October, 1908, at No. 1, Lyfing Road, Hongkong, Madame E. RUCCO, aged 45 years. (Shanghai and French papers please quote).

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS.

(17th October.)

Probably there is not a single individual in Hongkong who is not thoroughly convinced that he placed in charge of the management of the Tramway Company he could effect within a week improvements which would revolutionise the present service. It is one of the commonest traits in human nature to fancy that while people may make a hash of their own particular business they are yet supremely competent to guide the affairs of others, and none can speak with greater authority on that point than the average newspaper man whose invariable experience it is that on the opinion of others what he does not know about his own craft would fill volumes. The same thing applies to tramways, and, doubtless, when the Kowloon-Canton railway is in running order we shall find that this Colony contains a host of railway experts, who have studied the question from every aspect since the days of their infancy. Of course, it is really ignorance of the subject which leads the uninitiated to criticise at random the working of a system which embraces the needs of the Colony and to proffer, as idealistic views which must obviously have been formed on a profound lack of knowledge of all the conditions which have to be taken into consideration when any change is made in the working of an established tramway service. In the case of the tramways it must always be borne in mind that it is the object of the Electric Traction Company of Hongkong, Ltd., to popularise the service so that while it may offer the acme of convenience to the public it shall also prove a success financially. The Company could have no possible objection in refusing to meet the legitimate demands of the travelling members of the community. Pather it is their endeavour to make the service so adequate that residents find it in the end an absolutely essential addition to the amenities of the city. That this view has prevailed ever since Mr. J. Gray Scott became general manager of the system in Hongkong has been manifest by the numerous and frequent changes in the fare tariff and running times, which have been framed with the sole idea of accommodating the public and inducing, as well as retaining, their patronage. It is true that Mr. Gray Scott has been fortunate in having under his control a capable and efficient staff who have admirably seconded his efforts in this direction, but after all, it is on the general manager that the burden of responsibility rests and it is to his initiative that any reforms which advance the interests of the Company and afford additional benefits to the public must be attributed. The latest improvement, which comes into force on the 1st of November next, is in the nature of a simplification of the fare charges. At one time, and not so very long ago either, the fares for varying distances was of so complicated a character that the casual traveller, when journeying along an unfamiliar route, was largely at the mercy of the conductor. Certainly, the lists were exhibited on the cars, but as everybody knows the ordinary man is seldom inclined to bother his head with arithmetical problems while watching the busy life of the city as the vehicle passes along the principal thoroughfares. That tariff was subsequently systematised and now there is to be a further change, in the rates, by which there can be no possible excuse for anybody to aver that they do not understand the principle on which the rates are charged. Henceforth, there are to be only two districts so to speak—Kennedy Town to Causeway Bay and Causeway Bay to Shaukiwan. For each of these routes the charge will be ten cents first class and five cents second class. There are no intermediate distances and no differentiation of fares. We are of opinion that so far as the majority of those who use the cars are concerned, the change will not affect them in any way, because the average first-class passenger usually pays for a ten-cent ride while we presume that the vast proportion of the Chinese pay five cents at the present time. The only people who will be affected are those who travel from the Post Office to Arsenal Street or between similar points and so far as our observation goes these are in the minority. The new system is based on that adopted on the Tuppenny Tube in London, while it is the system which prevails all over America. Monthly tickets are to be issued at the price of \$10 each, so that a daily passenger using the tramway four times a day and riding first class will save a matter of some \$2 a month. We feel confident that this innovation will prove successful, and congratulate the agents, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., and the general manager, Mr. J. Gray Scott, on their perspicacity in meeting what we believe to be, in huckneyed language, a felt want.

HONGKONG VERSUS SINGAPORE.

(19th October.)

Now that the Hongkong Appropriation Bill has been passed it may be interesting to observe how the Straits Settlements are managing to plod along. The revenue for 1907 was, according to the statement of the Governor, Sir John Anderson, slightly over ten million dollars, while the expenditure for

the current year is estimated about ten million dollars, and probably less. His Excellency remarked in the course of the speech which he delivered in the Legislative Council sitting in Singapore that: "In 1909, we expect to receive a revenue of \$9,421,658 and incur an expenditure of \$9,539,534." Whilst it is to be regretted that our estimated expenditure should exceed our revenue by \$118,876, it should be remembered that the estimates of revenue have been calculated on a very conservative basis and that surplus balances standing to our credit will cover this deficit nearly 30 times over." No wonder that Singapore can regard with comparative equanimity the suppression of the opium trade and the disappearance of the opium farm. Were Hongkong in a position to say that she had surplus balances amounting to over three million dollars then she also could afford to scoff at the pruders and Pharisees of London. As a matter of fact, the three million dollars which are so lightly referred to by the Governor of the Straits represent half the total revenue of Hongkong per annum. What could we not do with that sum, especially at a time when all our funds are on the outward march whilst the relief is slackening pace? Not only that, but our expenditure is fixed, under exchange compensation at one shilling and ninepence which is another example of that high optimism and care for the well-to-do which prevail among the aristocracy of the Peak. It was only at the last meeting of the Legislative Council that a Finance Minute was submitted to the members by which the Governor recommended that a sum of \$489,477 be voted in aid of the Registry Office, "personal emoluments," and it is of interest to note how that sum was made up. The "personal emoluments" consisted of an allowance to a passed cadet who acted as assistant land officer for three months. For that arduous labour he was entitled to \$296.55, over and above his ordinary pay, which as everybody knows is just sufficient to keep him in cigarettes, but besides that he had to receive a *doutier*. He had to receive what is known as exchange compensation and that came to another \$192.92, so that instead of being recompensed to the extent of a paltry \$296 he received \$489. How many clerks and salesmen who are at the \$200 mark expect or may demand another \$150 or \$200 because the exchange is on the move? And how many are there who would not be pleased to belong to a Government department which is so anxious after their interests. But that is by the way. Reverting to Sir John Anderson's speech on the Estimates for the Straits Settlements, we pass over details regarding the public works carried out in Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca and come to the question of "currency and exchange" which assumes a different aspect from that to which we are accustomed in Hongkong. In the Straits the dollar is standardised, but the gold reserve has to be kept at a certain figure in order to ensure the stability of the arbitrary arrangement. We read that the gold in the Currency Commissioners' vault which, in August, 1906, had reached the maximum of £954,730 fell to £127,169 in December, 1906, owing to the large withdrawals by the banks for export to India which resulted in a stringency of currency and a consequent rise in the value of the dollar which at one time (January, 1907) reached 2/44 for demand draft. In consequence of the import of gold made for payment of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Award, the Currency Commissioners' gold reserve was increased to £511,987 in September 1907. Practically the whole of this reserve has been swept away owing to the demands of the Banks for gold for export. In addition to this, the Currency Commissioners were obliged to sell Telegraphic Transfers on the Crown Agents to the amount of £967,345 which they had to meet by borrowing on the security of the Currency Commissioners' investments from the unexpended loan moneys in their hands. The debt incurred for this purpose is being gradually liquidated by sale of investments and by remittances. To add to the difficulties of the Straits Government the Netherlands Indian Government demonetised the Straits dollars in Sumatra which resulted in a large influx of "travellers' dollars" into the Colony, the amount thrown on their hands being \$1,938,398, in exchange for which Telegraphic Transfers on London at 2/32 were issued. The small relief sent by the Java Bank amounted to \$995,033. With a view to enabling the Commissioners to meet their gold liabilities in London on account of such Telegraphic Transfers, it is proposed by the Straits Government to introduce an Ordinance to provide for the holding in London of part of the Commissioners' gold reserve. On the subject of immigration the Governor in Singapore stated that the number of Chinese immigrants in 1907 was 227,342, an increase of 3.1 per cent over the figures for 1906, when the previous highest total was registered. This advance in the number of immigrants must be ascribed principally to the very bad harvests in the parts of Southern China whence our immigrants come. On the other hand, His Excellency went on, "the total immigration for the first eight months of this year is lower than in any previous five years, the numbers being 105,709 as compared with the average of 143,106 for the five years. The causes of the decrease are better harvests in China, reaction after the great emigration thence last year, bad markets and low wages in the Federated Malay States, the Colony and surrounding countries, and in no inconsiderable degree the length of time, from the end of March to August—during which a fourteen days' quarantine was this year imposed. Such a quarantine, which is impos-

sible if any ports are to be open, is their almost unbroken record of bills of health, causes an increase in the cost of travel as well as in the discomfort of the journey." It is an old saying that "it is easy to leave home in order to hear the news, and it will certainly be news to many people that China this year is reeling in bounteous harvest. It is an unfortunate commentary on bounteous nature that the Tung Wa Committee should have had to send \$50,000 last week as a contribution towards the relief of the afflicted peasantry of Kwangtung. On the subject of opium—His Excellency said little that was enlightening, but he remarked that a certain number of advance copies of the Opium Commission's report had recently been received, and the Government Printing Office was still busily engaged in completing the work on the evidence and appendices, which will form a very voluminous and interesting volume. It is not intended, he added, to publish this work until Government and the Secretary of State have had time to analyse and weigh its contents. In concluding, Sir John Anderson spoke of the general depression in trade which was reflected in the Bankruptcy Department, but he remarked: "So far as the administration is concerned, our normal expenditure is within our resources, and if we are drawing on our accumulated balances for the improvement of our trade and shipping facilities, for bettering our communications, for promoting the efficiency of our population by education and the amelioration of the conditions in which they live, it is because we believe that no investment is more certain to promote the permanent prosperity and well-being of our people." There is a streak of optimism there, but it is founded on a balance at the bank and not on visionary hopes.

A FORMOSAN LOAN.

(21st October.)

Owing to the steady progress of business in Formosa, the demand for money is increasing month after month. This is the tenor of a note published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimpō* of Taiwan, of which our correspondent has favoured us with a translation. According to our representative at the Formosan capital the Bank of Taiwan, whose capital is now fully paid up, is still short of sufficient amount to meet the demand, and therefore it has already proposed to increase the capital of the Bank, which would be carried out actually in the near future. However, the present "money market" in Japan is not opportune for the Bank to increase its capital for the time being. Under the circumstances, the Bank thought it more advisable to negotiate a foreign loan at low interest, and with this view, Mr. Yagi, president of the Bank, who is now on a tour to Europe, is reported to have been successful in raising a loan of Yen 2,000,000 from Parr's Bank in London. Mr. Shimozaki, vice-president of our Japanese contemporary, explains that the only reason for raising this loan, is to meet the increasing demand for money in the island, and nothing else, as it should be well understood by the public. Parr's Bank, he adds, is one of the leading banks in London, and their capital, together with reserves, amount to over 100 million yen. The terms of the loan are as customary and so special stipulation is provided; the rate of interest will fluctuate according to the money market in London, and as to other particulars it has not yet been decided. By this import of Yen 2,000,000 it is hoped that the business in the island will be greatly stimulated.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

MR. BETHELL SUES THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th October, 10.5 a.m.

Mr. E. T. Bethell, the former Proprietor and Editor of the *Korea Daily News*, has instituted an action for libel against the *North-China Daily News*, claiming damages for the publication of a Japanese telegram concerning Mr. Bethell on the 31st of August.

The telegram referred to was reproduced in the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* on a subsequent date, being taken from the columns of our contemporary. Our representations being made by the legal advisers of Mr. Bethell, as to the totally unfounded character of the statements contained in the telegram in question, we published a full apology and retraction of the allegations therein contained.—Ed., H. K. T.]

GERMANY IN SHANTUNG.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT AGAINST CHINESE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 18th October.
The Governor of Shantung has forwarded a telegraphic despatch to the Waiwupu in which he intimated that the German authorities at

Taungtan had levied heavy taxes on the Chinese merchants there.

The despatch added that the merchants have retaliated by a cessation of business.

The Chinese Governor urged the Waiwupu to address representations to the German Minister in Peking for an explanation of the differential treatment against the Chinese and at the same time applied for directions as to how he should proceed in the matter.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

CHINESE SQUADRON TO WELCOME.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 16th October.

The Imperial Government has commanded Admiral Sah Changping to proceed with the Northern Squadron to Amoy to welcome the American Fleet on their arrival in Southern waters.

THE DALAI LAMA.

OFFICIAL AMENITIES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 16th October.

The Waiwupu has notified the Diplomatic Corps in Peking that the Dalai Lama is unable to return their official visits at present owing to exigencies of business.

RAILWAY TO TIBET.

URGED BY THE LAMA.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 16th October.

The Dalai Lama has had an Audience of the Throne on the 14th inst.

Among other matters advocated by the Buddhist Pontiff was the building of a railway to Tibet.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

POPPY CULTIVATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 19th October.

It is proposed by the Central Government to ask for reports from the various provinces as to the best methods to be adopted for reducing the area under poppy cultivation within the Empire.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."]

Peking, 19th October.

The majority of the Foreign Ministers in Peking are in favour of the regulations, relating to China's currency, which are about to be enforced.

The Chinese currency question is once more on the tapis of discussion. Both the Chinese financiers and the Chinese Press agree that a uniform currency is China's urgently needed as the present uncertain value of the non-existent metal affords a loophole for a lot of squeezes on the part of both officials and merchants, and is hampering trade to no small extent. One who is unaccustomed to the method of Chinese finance will find the present Chinese currency question a mixed and intricate problem to solve. The financiers who have studied the question on the spot have advocated a gold standard for China, but the Chinese are not favourable to such a change at the present juncture. One of the main questions which H. E. Tang Shao-yi is going into, during his tour, is that of currency, and his opinion is awaited with no small anxiety by both the foreigners and the Chinese. In the meantime an Imperial Edict on Chinese currency has been issued, a translation of which appeared in the issue of the *Chinese Public Opinion* of the 8th inst. The substance of this Edict is a memorial on finance which Commissioner Yi Kung and Prince Pu Lun, the President of the Constitutional Bureau, have sent in to the Throne. It states that as Foreign Powers take gold coins as a standard and copper coins as a lower currency based on this, their monetary systems are very convenient to regulate. If Chinese finance is attempted to be organised on a similar basis the cost will be enormous as the present currency is so mixed and intricate. As the capital for such a standard cannot be raised it would be extremely dangerous to introduce a nominal gold standard when China does not possess the gold. This is the reason that the memorialists think that China will take some time to reform her currency in such a manner as not to cause distress. As the metal, mace and candareens have been used for such a long time in China as the standard, the populace have grown so accustomed to these that any alteration cannot be made without extreme difficulty. This was also the view formerly taken by the Chamber of Finance.

The Edict sends that silver coins weighing 1.25 grammes and 0.75 grammes shall be the standard of China's money and coins of one, two and five candareens shall also be struck and issued so that the currency may flow regularly. The metal coins and those of high value shall be made of 93 per cent pure silver and the small subsidiary of 88 per cent. Agreements should be come to with foreigners for the acceptance of these coins and all Yamen should be notified that hereafter all incomes and expenditures must be made according to the standard and no questions of weight, colour, etc., shall be utilised in place of these coins. The Viceroy and Governors of various Provinces are ordered to investigate the public funds of all kinds and show in a clear way to the Board of Finance the amount of profit or loss which the change may bring so that everything may be placed on a correct basis. The Edict goes on to point out that the present debased currency is due to false coins which have reaped profits to themselves. The Board of Finance is ordered to draw up regulations to govern strictly the currency so that, due course, the currency of China may all come under one system. The proposed coins have not yet been minted. In the meantime dollars and subsidiary coins must be used as before, but year by year this money will be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by the new currency. This shall be left to the hands of the Board of Finance.—Shanghai Free Press.

FORESHORE RIGHTS.
NO SALE TO FOREIGNERS.
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 19th October.
The Waiwupu has wired to H.E. Tuan Fang, Viceroy of Liang Kiang, to prohibit the sale to foreigners of foreshore rights.

NATIONAL BONDS.

PROPOSED ISSUE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 19th October.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to issue national bonds, the head office to be established in Peking.

The Provincial telegraph offices will be appointed agencies.

THE DALAI LAMA.

PRECEDENCE OVER PRINCES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 19th October.

On the occasion of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's birthday, it is proposed to allot to the Dalai Lama a seat, which takes precedence over those of Princes, to witness the theatrical performances.

ANTI-FOREIGNISM IN SHANGHAI.

CHINESE OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED REGATTA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 9th October, 6.45 p.m.

In a proclamation issued by the Taotai to-day he warns all foreigners against participating in the proposed regatta at Henli.

The proclamation states that the natives in the vicinity of Henli have held an indignation meeting as a protest against the regatta to be held on the 23rd and 24th inst.

The Taotai adds that if foreigners choose to participate in the regatta they do so at their own risk; he disclaims all responsibility.

[This telegram was received too late for yesterday's issue.—Ed., H. K. T.]

TAOTAI'S OBJECTION WITHDRAWN.

CONSULAR INTERVENTION SUCCESSFUL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 20th October, 2 p.m.

As a result of the Consular Body's intervention, on behalf of the Committee of the Rowing Club, the Shanghai Taotai has withdrawn his objection to the regatta being held at Henli on the 23rd and 24th inst.

The Shanghai Mercury, of 19th inst., says: "The autumn regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club, which is to take place on that beautiful stretch of water at Henli, near Quai, promises to eclipse all previous functions of the kind in point of success. The Committee of the Club have been busily engaged during the past week in making preparations for the event, and in view of the fact that the first Interport Rowing match ever held in this district will take place, a large number of spectators should make the journey to Henli."

On Saturday, 23rd, and 24th October, there is to be an accommodation for over 100 people on the Grand Stand which will be erected near the station and which will command a superb view of the course. The Railway Company's carriages will have charge of the starting arrangements and for this purpose a large number of men will be placed at the station to see that the racing is carried out in the most perfect manner. The appearance of the spectators has already been most successful.

than last year, and should further applications be made the secretary will be able to make arrangements for additional accommodation. Details of the railway arrangements have already appeared in these columns.

The crowds are training with the usual keenness and some of the events are sure to be closely contested. The international will be represented by England and Scotland only, the German crew, to the regret of many, having scratched. The English eight turns out practically every night and are at present the favourites though the Scots are not much lacking in the way of training. The Scottish four will probably give a better account of themselves than the eight, as the latter crew contains quite a number of novices. The Griffins, besides being exceptionally numerous this year, are training hard and a few have promise of the making of good oarsmen.

VICEROY OF YUNNAN.

AGAIN TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th October.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has again tendered his resignation.

The Central Government has declined to accept it.

TIBET.

CONVERSION INTO A PROVINCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th October.

The Dalai Lama was at first opposed to the idea of converting Tibet into a province.

The Buddhist Pontiff is now, however, more inclined to view the proposal favourably.

SALT.

A UNIFORM PRICE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th October.

The increases in the price of salt in various provinces differ so largely that the Central Government proposes to take steps to bring about a uniform charge for this commodity.

BRITISH SUSPICIONS.

THE DALAI LAMA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st October.

The British Minister in Peking has requested the Imperial Government to be on the *qui vive* lest the Dalai Lama should enter into embarrassing agreements with other Powers.

LEGATION GUARDS.

PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL BY AMERICA AND JAPAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st October.

Both the American and Japanese Ministers have agreed to withdraw half their respective Legation Guards in the first moon of the new Chinese Year.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PROCLAMATION THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st October.

After the Empress Dowager's birthday, proclamations respecting the granting of constitutional government will be posted up throughout the Empire.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

PRACTICE GAME AT SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 20th October, 2 p.m.

The Hongkong cricket team arrived here last evening.

The cricketers are engaged at practice to-day.

The weather is perfect and the opening match to-morrow promises to witness a record attendance at the field.

THE OPENING MATCH.

SHANGHAI'S EXCELLENT START.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 21st October, 1.40 p.m.

The opening match was played in perfect summer weather with a cloudless sky, to-day.

Winning the toss Shanghai elected to bat.

The wicket was soft and slow.

The scores up to the tiffin adjournment are as follows:—

H. B. Ollerdeson, b. Sharpe	6
W. H. Moulle, b. Sharpe	18
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, b. Bird	27
R. N. Anderson, not out	70
L. Walker, not out	4
Extras	8
Total 131 runs for three wickets.	

4.40 p.m.

Play was resumed after tiffin with the following result:—

L. Walker, c. Houghton, b. Bird	6
R. N. Anderson, b. Sharpe	74
V. H. Lanning, run out	26
O. D. Rasmussen, b. Bird	3
McEuen, l.b.w., b. Bird	8
Harrison, c. Bird, b. Sharpe	10
A. F. Wheen, b. Sharpe	4
G. M. Billings, not out	88
Extras	20
Total	228

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Wickets. Runs.

Bird 4 77

Sharpe 5 57

Barton 3 34

Peake 4 40

10 208

SHANGHAI WON BY TEN WICKETS.

HONGKONG'S COLLAPSE.

49 RUNS FOR SIX WICKETS.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 21st October, 6 p.m.

Hongkong's first innings was somewhat discouraging to the visitors after the Home team had scored 228 runs.

When stumps were drawn at the conclusion of the day's play, the scores stood as follows:—

W. C. D. Turner, c. Lanning, b. Rasmussen	5
A. A. Claxton, b. Lanning	11
Lt. E. J. H. Haughton, 10th Mah, c. Lanning, b. Rasmussen	0
A. E. Lanning, b. Rasmussen	2
R. O. Hutchison, l.b.w., b. Rasmussen	0
Lt. G. R. Home, 3rd Mid. Regt., c. Rasmussen, b. Lanning	1
W. Edwards, not out	24
Banaman Barton, not out	3
Extras	3
Total for 6 wickets	49

[This telegram was received after the paper had gone to press yesterday.—Ed. H.K.T.]

HONGKONG'S FIRST INNINGS.

74 RUNS ALL OUT.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 22nd October, 1.45 p.m.

Line weather continues to prevail, and the wicket is slow.

Scores up to the tiffin hour are as follows:—

W. Edwards, c. Harrison, b. Rasmussen	30
Banaman Barton, run out	16
R. E. O. Bird, c. Walker, b. Rasmussen	1
A. W. J. Peake, not out	0
Corpl. Sharpe, b. Rasmussen	0
Extras	8
Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Wickets. Runs.

O. D. Rasmussen 7 29

V. H. Lanning 3 35

G. M. Billings 1

HONGKONG'S SECOND INNINGS.

A BETTER START.

The Hongkong team is following on.

W. Edwards, c. Moulle, b. Billings	2
Lt. E. J. H. Haughton, c. McEuen, b. Lanning	30
A. E. Lanning, not out	18
W. C. D. Turner, not out	3
Extras	4
Total for 2 wickets	57

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 22nd October, 4.40 p.m.

Play was resumed after tiffin, when Hongkong was disposed of in the second innings for a total of 103 runs.

Shanghai then batted Capt. Barrett scoring two with ten extras the innings was declared closed. Ollerdeson was not out. Shanghai thus won by ten wickets.

Scores are as follows:—

A. E. Lanning, b. Lanning	52
W. C. D. Turner, l.b.w., b. Rasmussen	3
A. A. Claxton, b. Rasmussen	10
R. O. Hutchison, b. Lanning	0
Lt. G. R. Home, 3rd Mid. Regt., c. Harrison, b. Billings	11
Banaman Barton, b. Harrison	4
R. E. O. Bird, b. Harrison	3
A. W. J. Peake, b. Rasmussen	21
Corpl. Sharpe, 3rd Middlesex, not out	1
Extras	16
Total	103

SHANGHAI XI.—SECOND INNINGS.

Barrett, not out

Ollerdeson, not out

Extras

Won by ten wickets.

Full scores are appended below.

SHANGHAI XI.—FIRST INNINGS.

H. B. Ollerdeson, b. Sharpe

W. H. Moulle, b. Sharpe

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, b. Bird

R. N. Anderson, not out

L. Walker, not out

Extras

Total

131 runs for three wickets.

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Play was resumed after tiffin, when Hongkong was disposed of in the second innings for a total of 103 runs.

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Suicide at Sea.

SECOND ENGINEER'S DEATH.

SHOOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.

Shipping men trading up and down the coast will learn with some regret of the death of Mr. David Mason Dickie, second engineer of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's steamer *Chongking*, who committed suicide on the 20th instant, while the vessel was ploughing her way to this port. It is needless to remark that the sad occurrence has cast a gloom over the ship.

What was the immediate cause for the rash act is at present wrapped in the cloak of mystery, which will, probably, never be solved. The *Chongking* left Tientsin on the 14th instant, bringing with her a number of time-expired soldiers of the Cameron Highlanders, and a cargo of general merchandise. Light monsoon and a calm sea was experienced during the trip.

To those on the *Chongking* no upward incident seemed likely to happen on board during the steamer's voyage down, and as far as Mr. Dickie was concerned, he appeared to be in his usual spirit. On Tuesday last, however, when everything was quiet on board, and while Captain V. McClymont-Liddell was on the bridge, a revolver shot sounded throughout the length and breadth of the ship. The grim tragedy had been enacted. Attracted by the sound the captain and another officer proceeded to the second engineer's cabin, and finding the door locked, an entrance was forcibly made. The sight that met their eyes was a painful one indeed. Mr. Dickie, as we are informed, was lying on the settee, his face covered with blood, which was flowing from his head and mouth. At his side lay a revolver with a cartridge missing. On examination it was found that life was extinct, and it was apparent from the wound inflicted that he had placed the muzzle to the temple and pulled the trigger.

With her flag at half-mast and the police pennant flying aloft, the *Chongking* steamed into the harbour last Wednesday evening. The police pinnace was soon alongside, and the mortal remains of the second officer were sent to the public mortuary.

Mr. David Mason Dickie was thirty-three years of age, and a native of Scotland. He joined the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company in 1901, and was a most respected member of the shipping community, both here and at the Northern ports where he was well known. He was much liked, a popular "second," and a good friend. His tragic end will be felt with deep sorrow by those he leaves behind.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS ON VERGE OF STARVATION.

A story that was brought to Shanghai by the passengers of the steamer *Kingling*, which reached port on Thursday, shows that the life of a keeper of a lighthouse on the China coast is not a bed of roses by any means, says the *Shanghai Times* of 17th inst.

At about 4 a.m. on the morning of the 14th, while the *Kingling* was proceeding down the coast, and opposite the island of Shawishan, on which is a lighthouse, signals of distress were observed from that establishment. The ship was slowed down and when the signals were repeated she turned toward the island and attempted to send a boat ashore; such a very heavy sea was running at the time that the *Kingling* had great difficulty in even approaching the island, and it required a great deal of time and manœuvring to get close enough to attempt to communicate. But after a while the boat was finally got off, manned by four Chinese and a foreign officer, and its crew landed on the island, and here they learned the reason why they had been signalled. The lighthouse-keeper stated that he and those along with him, some 5 or 10 in number, were entirely without food and on the verge of starvation. He said, also, they had not had any communication with the mainland for 54 days. It was quite clear to the landing party that the island party were suffering from lack of nourishment, and as quickly as the boat could return to the ship and report the nature of the trouble a boatload of supplies were sent to the island. The boat was then reloaded on board and the *Kingling* proceeded on her way to this port.

A reporter for the *Shanghai Times* visited the office of the Coast Insuper and endeavoured to ascertain what information that department could furnish regarding the incident, but while the reporter was very courteously received, the official with whom he talked declined to make a statement for publication. When asked if he would give the name of the lighthouse-keeper, he said that he thought it would serve no purpose to do so.

A FARMER'S REGRET.

THE TRIP THAT DID NOT COME OFF.

Remanded from last Thursday, the case in which a trader named Lo Sau Sing, residing at 25, Connaught Road West, sued the Ying Tak Lung firm, Californian merchants, of 206, Des Vaux Road, to recover \$52,500 money alleged to have been deposited with the defendant, was continued this afternoon (22nd inst.), in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Mr. J. H. Girdiner (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. G. E. Morrell (of Messrs. Goldring, Baylow and Morrell) represented the defence.

In this case the court will remember the plaintiff, who was termed an "ignorant" man from the interior of China, came down to Hongkong to take passage for Balina Cruz. He had a few friends in the Colony, among whom was the managing partner of the defendant firm. Plaintiff was alleged to have deposited \$160 in the defendant firm for his passage ticket. The price of the ticket amounted to \$100, and as plaintiff was short of \$60 a friend made up the balance for him. The ticket was obtained and plaintiff proceeded on board the *Sai Sang*. He was placed under a medical examination, but failed to pass the doctor owing to defective eye-sight. The ticket was returned to the defendants, and plaintiff drew a portion of the money, but the remainder he said he never got.

A witness for the defence testified that when he first met the plaintiff he spoke of going to Balina Cruz. Witness saw plaintiff give his passage money to one Cheng Sai Ying, the father of the managing partner of the defendant firm. Soon after plaintiff had been received, passage Cheng Sai Ying died. The money was not handed to anyone connected with the defendant firm.

Mr. Morrell submitted that his case was purely a personal one, and had nothing to do with the defendant shop. Mr. Girdiner contended that Cheng Sai Ying had a shop similar to that of the Ying Tak Lung firm. Why should he have such a shop if he had no connection with that firm? he asked. He thought the defendant firm liable. His Lordship gave judgment for the defendants and costs.

SEIZURE OF A STEAMER.

POLICE FIND ILLICIT CHANDU IN CEMENT CASES.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE SKIPPER.

The Singapore Police yesterday reports the *Strait Times* of 14th inst., made what is regarded as one of the biggest hauls of cocaine, morphine and chandu ever achieved at one time in Singapore.

Messrs. Wee Bin and Company's steamer *Hong Moh* arrived from Amoy and Swatow with 1,078 passengers, and the police, it is stated, seized 448 bottles of cocaine, 398 packets of morphine and 106 tahils of opium, all found in the engine room. The vessel was seized and held till security was given.

Captain Bainbridge, of the *Hong Moh*, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. J. S. W. Arthur, this morning, to answer the charge of importing the chandu. Mr. G. S. Carver appeared for the Opium Farm, and Mr. E. M. Elliott for the defendant.

The *Hong Moh* was to have sailed yesterday afternoon, but was detained in port pending the conclusion of the case.

Sergeant Musiel, who is attached to the Farm for search purposes, and several chintings brought the chandu, morphine and cocaine into the Court, wrapped in canvas. He said the morphine was about fifty pounds in weight and, in other with the cocaine, valued at \$50.00, was the largest consignment ever captured in Singapore. It nearly filled a gunny bag.

CAPTAIN'S BURDEN. The charge was of being master of a steamer used for the importation of chandu. In opening the case, Mr. Carver referred to the case of the *Deuvinger*, which had gone to the Court of Appeal and then to the Privy Council. He read the law on the subject, pointing out that the Captain had to show that every reasonable precaution had been taken to prevent the use of the ship for this purpose, and secondly, that no officer or member of the crew was implicated in the importation.

As the matter stood at present, at least till the Privy Council was heard from, the burden of proof these two things was upon the Captain. The *Hong Moh* was searched, yesterday morning, and 100 tahils of chandu, the morphine and cocaine were found in cement cases on the top of the boilers in the engine room. In other parts of the vessel, five tahils of chandu dross were found.

Sergeant Musiel gave evidence of the discovery, saying that he boarded the *Hong Moh*, which was within harbour limits at 7 a.m., yesterday. She was a vessel of 7,500 tons, registered tonnage. He asked permission to search the vessel, which was granted. Before going on board, he had searched the revenue officers to see that they had no chandu in their possession. On entering the engine room, he observed some cement barrels, which he found to contain two paper parcels, in one of which were seven large tins of chandu and in the other six small tins. In other barrels were found other packages.

Mr. Elliott objected to any mention of these packages, as they did not form part of the charge.

Mr. Carver replied that he would not press the point.

CHANDU EXAMINATION.

Witness explained where the chandu dross was found, and handed in all the exhibits. Cross-examined by Mr. Elliott, witness said that he went on board the steamer on the previous evening. He showed the Captain a plan showing a spot where he expected to find morphine, not chandu. He went to the top of the boilers and searched the cases. There was nothing there. The place shown in the plan was below the bars. He had searched the revenue officers on that occasion. He pointed the head man to place a revenue officer at the gangway, but did not put one there himself. He made every effort to find chandu that day, but found none. He was searching for about three and a half hours. He left four men in charge of the engine room, and for that reason the room was left open. The four were revenue officers. He went back next morning, and found the tins in the barrels. They were not there when the ship arrived. It was easy to put them there in the dark. It was true that his men were there to prevent it. Witness did not tell the Captain that he had found the revenue tins. He was told that by the other revenue officers. "It was not true. It was a mistake on his part not to have shown the Captain the tin of chandu dross which was found."

You know it is these extra five tahils that make all the difference, said Mr. Elliott—Yes.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

Evidence was given by chintings who took part in the search, and the Farm's Tester stated that the chandu was Amoy chandu.

Its value was \$30 by the Singapore selling price.

Cross-examined by Mr. Elliott, witness said that the large tins weighed about 14 tahils each, including both the chandu and tins. The latter weighed 4 tahils.

Did you weigh the chandu?—Yes, with the tins.

You have not weighed the chandu alone?—No. This is the regulation Amoy tin. They are always the same.

Re-examined by Mr. Carver the Tester said that Amoy tins varied somewhat in weight, depending on whether the tins were single or double and upon the thickness of the tin. Those made of thick tin might weigh as much as 4 tahils and 7 ches. These were medium-sized tins.

The Ma, lawyer, said that he thought the chandu should be sent to the Government Analyst to be weighed accurately.

Mr. Elliott suggested that the ship was being detained of tremendous loss to the Company. An adjournment was taken till this afternoon, the chandu to be weighed in the meantime by the Government Analyst.

THE "HONG MOH" RELEASED.

CAPTAIN BAINBRIDGE ACQUITTED ON CHANDU CHARGE.

The *Strait Times* of 15th inst. says—Mr. J. S. W. Arthur, the Fourth Magistrate, concluded, yesterday afternoon, the case against Captain Bainbridge, of the local steamer *Hong Moh*, who was charged with being master of a ship used for the importation of chandu.

Mr. F. M. Elliott, who appeared for the Captain, said that the Government Analyst had found that the chandu weighed 949 tahils and the dross 333 tahils, making a total of 984 tahils.

Mr. G. S. Carver, for the Opium Farm, held that the Captain was none the less liable. The fact that the chandu found did not equal 100 tahils, which he now admitted, did not clear the accused. The Ordinance merely said that the discovery of 100 tahils was to be held as prima facie evidence of the importation. It was merely necessary for sufficient proof of the importation to be given in evidence.

Mr. Elliott contended that when the total was less than 100 tahils, the onus rested upon the prosecution to prove that there was complicity on the part of the Captain or crew. This had not been proved.

Mr. Carver was quite prepared to admit that there had been no complicity on the part of the Captain.

The Magistrate acquitted the Captain, and ordered the immediate release of the steamer, which she might call that evening.

STORY OF AN ARMED ROBBERY.

DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

What proved to be an abortive charge against ten men, who are employed as labourers on some salt works at Tai O, was heard before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Police Court, last Thursday. After two hours of lengthy evidence, it was found that there was not sufficient evidence to incriminate the defendants, and they were accordingly discharged.

The surprise of all present in the court-room, even the defendants themselves. The complainant in this case was Yap Ching King, who charged the ten men with robbing him of some \$40 from a box in his room, and another \$20 from his person; and a further charge of assault was also preferred against the men.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of the defendants. Wing Yee, who is a widow living at Tai O, was the first to give evidence. She is an old woman somewhere near seventy years of age with a weakness to speak in a high-pitched tone. Her shrieking voice brought opposition from the magistrate, but even this did not prevent the old woman from forgetting her surroundings now and then.

She said that at about 2 p.m. on the 7th instant she saw a number of men outside the complainant's house. Three of them entered the house, out of whom she was in a position to identify two. Immediately she saw what they were doing, she shrieked out "Robbers!" which resulted in the arrest of the alleged robbers.

Yap Ching King, the complainant, spoke to having heard shouts of robbers. He went towards his house to ascertain the cause of the uproar, when the men caught hold of him by the queue and knocked him down with a blow on his head. When he got up, he was in an unconscious state, and the first thing he was aware of was \$40 gone from his pockets. This afternoon, before the magistrate, Yap declared he could identify all the men.

As further evidence was taken from two of the defendants, when it was elicited that the whole trouble had arisen that the salt pans on which the men had been engaged changed hands, and consequently there was an abundance of ill-feeling between those who had been discharged and the new hands. Mr. Grist's contention was that there was a fight of some sort, but there was no evidence to show that the men were guilty of larceny, as there was no money found on the defendants, with the exception of some \$2.

The magistrate discharged the men with a caution.

VIGILANT POLICE.

A GODOWN ROBBERY DETECTED BY THEM.

The story of another godown robbery was investigated in the Police Court, last Wednesday, the first police magistrate (Mr. J. H. Kemp) on the bench. Three coolies were charged with entering the ground floor of 9, Tze-Mee Alley and stealing six bales of paper, valued at \$40 and a large quantity of tea leaves worth \$10. Inspector Robertson, of the 7th Police Station, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. R. F. C. Master acted for the defence.

The complainant, Ho Kwong, a merchant carrying on business at 227, Queen's Road West, No. 9, Tze-Mee Alley, is rented by him as a godown. Early in the morning of the 11th instant, two of his *fokis* saw a number of men loading a truck with goods which was being removed from their godown. Soon things began to happen. After a fierce struggle they succeeded in detaining one man, the others making good their escape. Later, Sergeant Brecken discovered the whereabouts of two of the men, who were arrested. The loaded truck was taken to the police station.

Witnesses were examined, and the case was remanded.

After we had gone to press last Wednesday, Mr. J. H. Kemp (first police magistrate) gave his decision in the case in which three coolies were charged with entering the ground floor of 9, Tze-Mee Alley and stealing six bales of paper, valued at \$40 and a large quantity of tea leaves worth \$10. His Worship sentenced two of the accused to four months' hard labour each. The third man was discharged.

THE MOJI DOCKYARD.

FOREIGN ENTERPRISE AND ALLEGED JAPANESE OPPOSITION.

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Asahi* states that Mr. C. Lonnar, who arrived in Tokyo on the 1st instant from Paris, left for the South on the afternoon of the 7th instant by rail. His journey to the south, adds the dispatch, is to investigate the construction of a dockyard at Moji projected by two Japanese companies. Mr. Lonnar is to visit Kokubayashi, Moji, and obtain information from an engineer concerning the geological features and the depth of water where the dockyard is to be constructed. At first it was planned to construct the dockyard on an elaborate scale at an estimated cost of ¥20,000,000. The plan was, however, amended, and the estimate cut down to ¥7,000,000. One-half of the amount was paid up, and land purchased on the beach at Kokubayashi for the site of the dockyard, when the financial crisis occurred abroad and affected Japan, and the construction of the dockyard was postponed. Of late the financial situation in Europe has much improved, and the prospects for the construction of the dockyard became hopeful. The ceremony of inauguration of the undertaking was accordingly held on the 3rd instant, and the sea front at Kokubayashi to the extent of 10,000 *tsubo* was awarded to Mr. Mizuno, of Kure. The work is expected to be completed in five or six months. When the operations for reclamation are completed, a dock 570 feet in length will be constructed, and if the dockyard proves a success, the work will be extended to the construction of a second dock, says our Japanese contemporary, the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha*, which also has a scheme on foot to construct a dockyard, purchased in the name of a certain Mr. Ono, land at various important points in Tanoura and Kokubayashi, with a view of checking the undertaking of the French capitalists, and has thus prevented the latter from any possibility of acquiring land in Tanoura for the extension of their dockyard.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE CHIENTAO CONFLICT.

A REASSURING VERSION.

In regard to the fighting at Chientao on the 14th instant, the unofficial Japanese version is to the effect that Chinese soldiers obstructed some Koreans who were constructing barracks for the Japanese *gunkan*. The *gunkan* is a Chinese soldier received reinforcement until they numbered twenty and sixty respectively. The fighting lasted three hours, but the incident was subsequently settled amicably. Two or three Japanese were wounded.—*N. G. D. News*.

THE RULING OF THE ROAD.

GHARRY-TRAM COLLISION.

The necessity for some attention to the question of the rule of the road in Hongkong is rendered apparent by the number of accidents which occur with vehicles using the roads and in which a tram is generally involved.

When the trams commenced running collisions with rickshaws were of frequent occurrence, but as the car drivers acquired experience and the ricksha pullers came to realise that more rigid observance of the rule of the road was rendered necessary, if accidents were to be avoided the number of these has diminished very considerably.

It is not an uncommon sight, however, to see some of the cumbersome trucks at present work on the streets of the Colony being navigated wearily along the tramway track, and when the approach of a car is impressed, by the incessant blanging of the warning gong, upon the unwilling ears of the coolies, the truck is drawn to one side.

On leaving the concrete surface of the roadway the coolies find that they can no longer handle the load with ease, and every effort is strained to regain the tram track and continue the journey until another interruption of a similar kind takes place.

It often occurs, however, that when the truck is drawn to one side, a portion of the enormous load falls into the street, a wheel breaks under the strain or the truck gets stuck fast in the roadway, and an obstruction to tram traffic results.

It is not often that such occurrences involve horse-drawn vehicles, as they do not exist in any large numbers in the Colony; they move at a speed more nearly that of a tramcar and are generally under fairly efficient control.

Last evening, however, a gharry, No. 4, was proceeding along the Yau Yau East side of the road, when a nearly opposite the French Consulate car No. 19 approached, travelling towards East Point on the north tram track. So far as can be ascertained the pony suddenly took fright and ran into the tram which was immediately brought to a standstill, but not before the pony had fallen, the front of the car overhanging it as it lay. After some difficulty Sergeant Fox who was assisted by others, managed to get the animal to its feet again.

There were no casualties and the damage appears to have been confined to scratched paint work on the panel of the car and a "lighting arrester" removed from its fixing by the car presumably from a kick of the pony. The shaft of the gharry was destroyed and the harness ripped. Fortunately, there were no passengers in the gharry and in view of possible danger under such circumstances it would be well if it were made obligatory upon carriage owners to carry an attendant to take the pony's head at times of possible danger.

After all it must be admitted that the car drivers are as a body an exceptionally efficient set of men, and the ordinary traveller must have often observed how exceedingly trying their duties are rendered by the careless, not to mention the stupid, conduct of the coolies in charge of other wheeled vehicles, but also the apparent stupidity of native pedestrians.

The path of a car is restricted by the rails upon which it runs and it is provided for passenger traffic which invariably should receive preference. The comparative immunity from accidents of an serious moment which the company enjoys is a matter for congratulation not only to the company itself but to the community which it serves with marked efficiency.

CHINA AND HER FOREIGN RELATIONS.

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS.

DR. MORRISON'S VIEWS.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* under date August 27th sends a remarkable letter to the London journal, from which we make the following extracts.

For some time past observers have been able to record a sensible improvement in the conduct of the foreign affairs of China. The improvement dates from the acceptance by the Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai of a seat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from the promotion of Liang Tun-ye, a graduate of Yale, to a Vice-Presidency of the Ministry. The Viceroy brought to the Viceroy's office a strength of character, prestige, and influence among his contemporaries, while Liang Tun-ye has supported the Viceroy with a knowledge, rarely found among his countrymen, of Chinese and English. The result has been excellent. Complaints are now rarely heard of unanswered dispatches or of expiring evasion and trickery. China is at present as free from international complications as most other Powers, a result the more striking when one remembers that only eight years ago her Metropolitan Province was in the throes of armed conflict with all the world.

RUSSIA.

Speaking broadly, one may say that China has no foreign question on her hands of any magnitude, though she has questions of some importance with Japan, Russia, France, and Portugal, and of lesser importance with the other Powers. Russian activity is dormant pending the arrival of Mr. Korosovets, the new Russian Minister, who succeeds the lamented Pokotiloff. Under his guidance there is no reason to doubt that Russia and China will resume their traditional friendship. Contrary to the Chinese, throughout such an immense distance, Russia must always bulk in the counsels in Peking as one of the greatest Powers. At present it is only in North Manchuria that her interests clash with those of China. In what are called the "Railway Settlements" at Harbin and other points along the Russian Manchurian Railway, large tracts of territory have been purchased by the Russian Railway Company; and according to Article VI. of the Railway Contract of the 8th September, 1896, Russia has a right to be included in the administration of the railways.

Under this clause the railway claims and exercises full jurisdiction and administrative authority. "Foreigners, as well as Russian and Chinese subjects, who may acquire the right to reside, hold property, and carry on business within the precincts of the territory of the railway" must sign an agreement attested by their Consuls that they will (a) obey all police, building, sanitary, and trade regulations in force or subsequently to be promulgated; (b) pay all taxes and dues imposed at the will of the administration or (c) forfeit or abandon all right to have recourse, legal or national, to any redress or compensation in the event of the administration decreeing the forfeiture of his lease, the suspension or closure of his business, and the demolition, at his expense, of any buildings erected by him, for non-compliance by the lessee or tenant under the railway with any regulation.

JAPAN.

As Russia claims and exercises these rights in the North, so Japan claims and exercises similar rights in the South, where she has been able to all rights and privileges secured by Russia under her original railway agreement. In the exercise of these rights Japan forbids the Imperial railways of North China from entering the Chinese city Mukden, and interdicts the Chinese railway from crossing the Japanese railway. At Kwanchengsin, Tsinling, Mukden, Liao-yao, and other large cities of Manchuria past which her South Man-

churian railway runs, Japan claims and exercises full authority within the railway territory, treating it as simply an extension of the leased territory of Dalian and Port Arthur. She has occupied large areas wherein she not only exercises administrative rights, but claims jurisdiction over the subjects of all nations. Among other regulations promulgated by the Japanese Railway under "Company Order 14" for the government of these territories is one establishing the right of domiciliary search and distraintment. Small wonder that the Newchwang Chamber of Commerce is alarmed at such a strange interpretation of the "Complete Evacuation of Manchuria," which leaves Manchuria intersected throughout its greatest length by a strip of alien territory barring the commercial expansion of the sovereign power.

Japan has many outstanding problems with China. After policy since the war has not tended to inspire confidence. Negotiations for a settlement of questions in dispute are suspended pending the arrival of the new Minister, Mr. Ijuin. Chief among them is the dispute about the ownership of Chientao, a territory as large as many provinces, which adjoins the northern border of Korea, and has long been regarded as Chinese territory. Though long occupied by China, it is now claimed by Japan to be really a portion of Korea, as having in contention which, if granted, would justify considerable encroachments into Manchuria. The Chinese official resides at Yen-ching, a sub-prefecture town west of Hunchun, on a tributary of the Tiemen. In the interests of Korea the Japanese have stationed a post at Liu taokou, some miles to the south of Yen-ching, and await events. There seems little doubt that China can establish claim to this territory from long dominion, and the solution expected here is that Japan will admit this claim, but will insist upon retaining jurisdiction over the Koreans who form a large proportion of the inhabitants of the region.

Other cases in Manchuria also await settlement. The Yalu Timber Agreement is signed but certain differences regarding its application have still to be adjusted. The seizure of the Fushun Collieries is also an unsettled grievance as is the question of posts and telegraph. Foreigners are specially interested in the post matter, because the disgraceful service of the Japanese Post Office, the delay and disappearance of letters entrusted to it, is daily becoming more and more apparent. The British Post Office in the Japanese Post Office in Manchuria. Then there is the question of the Japanese occupation of buildings in Mukden and other cities evacuated by our allies; of the bridge across the Yalu at Antung, and other things. Above all is the veto upon Chinese railway construction north of Hsiamian.

In China itself there is the important question of the right of residence in the interior away from the treaty ports of such large numbers of Japanese; the frequent abuse of the rights of the religious mission, and the propagation of Reform and Buddhism. Then there is a question that is bound to become of increasing importance—namely, the registration in Fokien Province, abroad of the Japanese subjects, on the ground that they or their ancestors were natives of the Island of Formosa. The difficulty is similar to one that formerly caused friction in Siam, where France used to register as French subjects, not only the natives, but the descendants of the "ancient habitants" of the territory east of the Mekong, which in 1893 had passed into her possession.

Of trade questions with Japan, the most important for foreigners in China is the infringement of trade-marks, the forgery of foreign bank-notes, and the importation into China of Japanese imitations of Chinese provincial notes. Fortunately, since the publication in the *Financial and Commercial Supplement* of the *Times* of April 10th of extracts from Sir Claude MacDonald's important dispatch of January 18th, wherein the Ambassador declared that in a half-hour's walk in Tokyo he saw fifty-two to twenty imitations of British trade-marks, attention has been given to an awakening of conscience.

There are signs of an awakening of conscience on the part of the Chinese of British trade-marks is not serious, but the importation on a large scale into China of Japanese imitations of British trade-marks is very serious indeed, and requires quite as trenchant criticism as the traffic has received at the hands of the chairman of the China Association and other authorities.

THE "TATSU-MARU."

Such are briefly the main questions that China has to arrange with Japan, the "Great Eastern Nation." Next in order comes the dispute with the "Great Western Nation," as Portugal is termed, over the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao. The case is one of considerable interest. It has assumed its present importance since the seizure of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu-maru* when running arms into Macao. China was compelled to make adequate reparation and apology for the affront to the Japanese flag. But, apart from this, there was the controversy whether the vessel was seized in the territorial waters of China, as China declared, or of Portugal, as was contended by the Portuguese.

By the Protocol of Lisbon, signed on March 26th, 1887, China confirmed the "perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portuguese possession." The Protocol was signed on behalf of China by Mr. J. D. Campbell, the representative of the Chinese Maritime Customs in London. It was signed in order to secure the adhesion of Macao to the Hongkong Opium Convention of September 11th, 1858. Later in the year the treaty arising from the Protocol was signed in Peking, but the Chinese refused to insert the words "and its dependencies." The treaty was signed on December 1st, 1887, with this omission. It stipulated that "Commissioners appointed by both Governments shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries which shall be determined by a special convention." Twenty years have passed, and the delimitation of the boundaries has never been proceeded with—that is now the difficulty.

There have been occasions since the *Tatsu-maru* incident when the dispute might have become complicated but for the friendly intervention of the British Legation. At present negotiations in Peking are suspended pending the arrival of the new governor of Macao, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Rodadas, when delegates appointed by him and by the Legation in Peking will meet the representatives of the Viceroy of Canton and proceed to the delimitation.

THE YUNNAN FRONTIER.

With France China has no question of any importance except that arising from the Yunnan frontier incident. The negotiations are following a normal course. China has paid the indemnity of 250,000 francs, and is engaged in inquiring into the culpability of the culprits. Her reply regarding more ample recognition of the rights of the two Anglo-French mining companies in Yunnan is not regarded as satisfactory, for it simply refers back to the original agreements, the evasion of which has been a chief ground of complaint. And the Viceroy has not yet been removed. Reports reaching Peking from foreigners in the Province, other than the French officials interested in his removal, speak highly of the action of the Viceroy during the recent troubles in repelling the raid and preventing the extension of the movement into the interior.

Moreover, he has done such admirable work in the suppression of opium that his removal will not be received with unmixed satisfaction.

No statement of claim for losses sustained by the Yunnan Railway owing to the suspension of work during the disturbances has yet been presented to China. In the meantime the Chinese are complaining that many Chinese are being arrested in Indo-China, and are interned as "Revolutionaries" who are really ineffective people who have failed to pay the poll tax. There is wide divergence in the statements of fact presented by both sides, and it will be well if the present question leads to a reorganisation of the conditions prevailing along the frontier. China has no Consuls in Indo-China, but is understood to hope that after the settlement of the present misunderstanding Consuls may be permitted.

Germany has no question with China. She has caused some stir by suddenly assuming the protectorate of Turkish official subjects in China, but of this you have been informed by cable. A Turkish official is in Peking at the present moment, the Sheikh Ali Riza Effendi.

Recently Germany reminded China of the mining rights secured to Germany along the railway now under construction from Tientsin through Shanung. Services to the River Yangtsze, opposite Nanking. Along the Shanung section of the railway, Germany can invoke the terms of the Kiaochow agreement, and claim a monopoly of mining within a distance of ten miles on each side of the railway. At the present juncture the concession is of importance, because of the existence close to the railway, near the southern border of the province of a valuable deposit of coal, from which supplies can be drawn for the railway.

AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

With America the relations of China are unusually cordial, and the reception accorded to the fleet at Amoy at the end of October will be an unprecedented case. There was at one time a belief that the visit of the fleet might in some way assist China in her negotiations with Japan, "giving her face" and magnifying her prestige, and no doubt many Chinese still hope for some vague and undefined assistance which America has never dreamed of tendering. Really the unexampled honour shown the fleet is an acknowledgment of the action of the President in relieving China of the payment of the unexpected indemnity secured by the United States in the Protocol of 1901. The further acknowledgment of the President's action, the annual sending of Chinese students to America, is one of the wisest things China ever did. To Mr. Rockhill largely belongs the credit of a policy that, above all others, will make for real friendship and will be of far-reaching importance throughout the Empire. To America also belongs the credit of originating the Opium Inquiry Commission, which will meet in Shanghai on January 1st. After that representative will be Bishop Brent, who was a member also of the Philippine Opium Commission. England will be represented, among others, by our commercial Attaché in China, Sir Alexander Horne, who will bring to the conference a knowledge of the subject that will not be surpassed by any other delegate.

To continue the survey, Of the minor Powers Belgium has the largest stake in China, but her interests are purely commercial. She is interested in the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway, a work mainly

The Volunteers.

OPENING OF CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

GOOD ATTENDANCE.

10th inst.

Those who happened to pass up and down Blake Pier on Sunday afternoon had the privilege of observing unusual life and bustle on the pier. The reason is not far to seek when it is known that Sunday marked the day of the whole of the volunteer movement, namely, the opening of the annual camp of instruction at the Victoria Harbour.

Long before the scheduled time arranged for the opening of the camp, there was a strong muster of volunteers assembled on the pier. The volunteers, who were to be the first to go to the camp, were a continuous stream of men, some of whom were in uniform, some in civilian dress, and some in the uniform of the police. They were all looking towards the camp, which was situated on the other side of the harbour.

Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the men mustered for infantry drill under the command of Captain Thompson, Staff Officer. After going through the ordinary infantry evolutions, the men were made to march past Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, the popular Commandant of the Corps, the popular saluting him as it passed, the latter in turn returning the salute.

On Sunday morning, the usual Church Parade took place, when the men were present for Divine Service along with the 8th Company of the R.G.A. The officiating minister was the Rev. D. Jones, Chaplain to the Forces, who delivered a practical sermon. The offertories were on behalf of the hospital, when an appreciative collection was made.

This morning was devoted to artillery drill with maximum guns. When the recruits had the opportunity of gaining much useful information and general principles regarding the mechanism of the death-dealing machines.

One feature of the camp is the Y. M. C. A. tent provided by that institution. This latter contains facilities for indulging in a game of chess and draughts and the latest magazines and periodicals for the men's recreation. The mess-room is provided with a piano where the men gather round after dinner and kill the monotonous hours with sing-songs and horseplay.

With the volunteers a successful and instructive outing, the far-reaching effects of which is bound to exercise an influence for good on the volunteers.

20th inst.

The drills at the Volunteer Camp at Stonecutter's Island are in full swing. Last night, instruction was given with 15 pdr. guns and this morning musketry practice took place at the 200 yards range, when some good scores were put up. The men mounted guard duty from dusk to dawn to help to instill the stern discipline of the camp. On the 20th inst., the H.E. Officer Commanding the Forces in South China takes place, when the men will turn out in full review order. A series of gun practices is to be held on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th instants. On the last-mentioned dates, H.E. the Governor and Lieut. Col. Chamier, C.M.G., respectively, will be present to inspect the men.

21st inst.

The Volunteer Camp promises to be a successful affair for the next few days and officers and men alike are ungrudgingly putting in some good hard work. Last night, a few men were sent to the 200 yards range to practice musketry. A neighbouring hill was chosen and thirty men were posted on it with strict orders to prevent the invading force, six in number, who were acting as spies, from taking them by surprise. The latter, however, proved themselves the superior men, for by some clever and strategic movement, which afterwards proved a bone of contention with some of the men, they succeeded in evading the enemy guards and thus compassed their appointed end to beat them.

This morning, practice with the maximum and 15 pdr. guns was renewed. As the special gun practice is to come out on Saturday, the men are training very hard to get into the coveted place. No. 2 Company means business and is determined to capture the Shield this year.

22nd inst.

This morning, four detachments of the Artillery went through the 15 pdr. gun drill at the Volunteer Camp. The huge machines were expertly handled by the men. Special facilities are being offered to those wishing to be efficient in range finding. The contest is well patronized, and drizzle goes round freely. Saturday, the 24th instants, being a quiet day, it is to be hoped that a good number of visitors will avail themselves of the volunteers' unobstructed hospitality.

23rd inst.

Inspector McFarland, of Van-mau Police Station, charged two coolies before Mr. J. H. Kemp to-day, with stealing a length of rope from one of Messrs Butterfield and Swire's lighters which was moored in Van-mau Bay, early this morning. The rope was valued at \$70.

At about 3 a.m. to-day two men boarded a dinghy and rowed out to the lighter. They crept stealthily ashore and were in the act of transferring the rope to the dinghy when their presence was discovered. The shock set the two men running about the deck, pursued by the lightermen. To remain any longer on board would mean capture. The next moment both men were over the side, swimming in the direction of the beach. Some minutes later the pair were rescued from the water by the police and taken to the police station, where they were detained until this morning, when they were brought before the magistrate, who sentenced them to two months' imprisonment each.

Tragedy at the Peak.

SHOP FOKI KILLED AT MOUNT KELLET.

THREE MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

3rd inst.

Mount Kelle, the Peak, was the scene of a most cowardly assault yesterday, which resulted in the death of a shop coolie named Ku Tung (17). It is impossible at this early stage to give the facts which led to the crime on account of the contradictory statements made by certain parties in whom the police place no trust. That there had been a free fight early in the day between Hoku-los and Pungshan men is a well-known fact, but the circumstances which led to the disturbance, and probably the murder, are still dark. One party alleged that it was a gambling affair, that the Hoku-los on the westward, another that a Houghshan coolie stepped on the foot of a Hoku-los, which led to the disturbance. The Hoku-los had much to do with it. But why the Hoku-los coolie should attack a shop coolie—a person outside their society—is cause for wonderment. As a matter of fact the elements of mystery and deliberate cruelty make the case one out of the ordinary.

About noon yesterday a party of Hoku-los came into collision with a number of Houghshans. Bamboo poles were brought into use and but for a number of bruises received on both sides nothing serious happened at this time. An hour or so later Ku Tung, a shop coolie, residing at West Point, arrived at the Peak to transact some business with some contractors. While walking along Mount Kelle, he was attacked by a number of men, who belaboured him with bamboo poles and other instruments. The shop coolie managed to escape his assailants and ran down the road, the group following him. When he got into Stewards Terrace he fell dead. Resisting the terrible position in which they stood the Hoku-los seemed to have made an effort to escape. But the police were called and Sergeant McKay, who was quickly on the scene. Ku Tung was dead and there was no trace of his assailants. However, after making inquiries a clue was found and three suspects were arrested. They are: Kwok Leung, 24, and Li Shek Shun, 28, chair coolies, in the employ of Mr. Davidson, of 51, Mount Kelle, and Chan Kuan, a watchman in the employ of Mr. W. J. Gresson, 41, Plunkett Road. The accused were arraigned in the Police Court, this morning, and charged with murder. They pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned.

APPRAY IN THE MARKET.

COOLIE STABBED IN A FIGHT.

23rd inst.

Bleeding freely from the side, and shouting "I'm stabbed, I'm going to die," at the top of his voice, a coolie rushed wildly into the charge-room of the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon, and begged for medical aid. He was quickly attended to by Inspector Ritchie, and afterwards despatched to hospital.

The coolie gave the name of Wong Sing, a small attendant, of the Central Market. He gave the police to understand, after a while, that he had been attacked by two butchers, one of whom had stabbed him in the back, while the other had stabbed him in the left side, causing a wound half an inch deep, and about an inch wide. They had been gambling most of the day, he said, and he had won. Yu Wuk owed him ten cents and Chan Kau fifty. He called upon them to pay, but they refused, and a quarrel started, which was quickly followed by a fight. In the tussle Yu Wuk was alleged to have held him by the hair to allow the other man to use the knife.

Yu Wuk was arrested, but the proper man for the case could not be found, and it is believed he has left the Colony. Wong Sing's wound was not so serious as he made it out to be and he was discharged from hospital this morning. In the forenoon Yu Wuk was charged with assault, and the case was remanded to give the police an opportunity of finding the other man.

THE PARTI-MUTUEL IN JAPAN.

More than once have we commented on the close of the Japanese Government to the close of the pari-mutuel at race-meetings in Japan. By the last mail to hand we have it that the decision has been officially announced to the race clubs, prohibiting in future that mode of gambling. As far as the Japanese newspapers are concerned, the news has been received in most cases with approval, although some of the journals, notably the Yomiuri, have been decidedly critical. This qualified journalistic approbation, which the Japanese Government has received, is a most commendable thing. There is very considerable dissatisfaction among the public—both foreign and Japanese—at the action of the authorities. It is felt that the Government, after giving every encouragement to the establishment of the race clubs, with the full knowledge that they would depend for existence on the carrying on of the pari-mutuel, is not justified in destroying the value of property which owes its existence largely to the Government's own initiative. The question is not one of the morality of betting or the nature of the influence exercised by race-meetings, although many people will probably consider that there is a good deal to be said for the arguments on the other side. It is undoubtedly the fact that betting in Western countries is accompanied by considerable evil—the same might be said of many human institutions which no reasonable person would think of prohibiting; but it must be conceded that there has not been found in England and other Occidental nations that the holding of race-meetings is incompatible with the maintenance of order and the preservation of a pretty high standard of national welfare. The real point to be considered in this instance, however, is the responsibility of the Government. It is to be supposed that the authorities sanctioned the establishment of the race clubs without taking the trouble to consider whether the necessary concomitant of that step, the recognition of the pari-mutuel, would be detrimental to the nation? If they did consider the question and have now arrived at the conclusion that the decision they then reached was unwise, it is difficult to see why the large number of inoffensive individuals who have invested their money in the Clubs or in the purchase of horses should be punished by the Government. On the other hand, if the Government simply allowed the Clubs to be established in sheer thoughtlessness, without considering the consequences, it seems to be equally just that it should accept the liability for its reckless conduct. We do not desire to unduly labour the question, concluding that, like Kobe contemporary, but we think it necessary to point out that the prestige of the Tokio Government is likely to suffer a heavy blow if it ignores the natural effects of its own actions, and allows innocent persons to suffer a loss which, but for the conduct of the authorities, would never have been incurred.

TAKING TO THE WATER.

SWIMMING TO EVADE CAPTURE FOR THEFT.

23rd inst.

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West River Patrol.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

OFFICIAL CHINESE TRIAL TO-DAY.

23rd inst.

The arrangement completed by our diplomat, Mr. Arthur Moore, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron, last year, with the Canton Provincial Government for the efficient patrol of the West River advanced another stage towards its fulfilment by the taking over of the cruisers built by the local Dock Company to-day. So much has appeared in these columns concerning these two vessels with their names, that it is not necessary to repeat them here. The formal taking over of the vessels was attended with the usual ceremony to-day and for that purpose Admiral Li Chue, with Commodore Lin and Commander Wu, and suite proceeded to Hongkong from Canton yesterday. Characteristic of the energy which is a trait in the admirable qualities of the Chief of the Kwangtung Navy, Admiral Li Chue, would have the trial of the vessels carried out under his own observation and that of his expert technical staff. For that purpose the *Kiang Ta* and the *Kiang Chi* together with the first of the two-building in Kwong Hip Loong's yard at Sam-shui-poo were taken out on a trial trip this morning.

Mr. R. Mitchell, chief manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., on board the superior vessel *Kiang Ta*, directed operations in connection with the run in person. He had with him in the engine department a capable staff of engineers and mechanics from the Kowloon yard, while Kwong Hip Loong placed their own men to assume charge of their vessel. It may be mentioned that the last-named vessel is not wholly completed, only the finishing touches remain to be given.

The trial coast off from their moorings in Hongkong Bay about 9 a.m. their trial trip, announcing their advent in the harbour. They shaped a course, through Capitiun, whence out of the labyrinth of shipping and junks within the harbour limits. Commodore Mitchell telegraphed to the engine room below "full speed ahead." It was the signal for the cruisers to show their worth. They ploughed the placid water around Lan-tao, a little ocean greyhound, although built for the shallow river service. After the measures developed their contract speed, but the game *Kiang Chi* forged ahead of the other two, leaving her trail of white foam behind for her companions to follow in her wake. In the race the *Chi* proved herself much the superior vessel in point of speed; and as for the *Ta* and Kwong's boat there was not so much as a ram's length to choose between the two at the conclusion of the race; they finished dead level. It was an exciting race, and the participants in it enjoyed the sport right heartily in the proper spirit of friendly rivalry.

When the test was over to be quite satisfactory, Admiral Li was invited to his private to the vessels' builders and said that he had met his best anticipations. The fleet then shaped its course for Hongkong, returning entirely in the afternoon. Their spottless white hulls, yellow funnels and double masts surmounted by the long, prominent wireless poles were conspicuous objects of attention of whosoever had the opportunity to see them. They steamed past the wharves into the Bay again. It was a pretty sight to watch the vessels regaining their anchorage.

Admiral Li returns to Canton on Sunday and proceeds up river on one of the new cruisers.

"REPAID KINDNESS."

ANOTHER NAME FOR "DRINK."

23rd inst.

Another example of how kindness is repaid was illustrated in the Police Court to-day. Charles Mansfield, a San Franciscoan, was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp with having obtained the sum of \$24 from R. H. Whitaker, the proprietor of the Praya East Hotel, under false pretences. The charge was admitted.

It was stated that, on the 19th inst., the defendant answered a complaint, and having "got a hard luck" story, obtained \$24 "to get his boxes," which, as he alleged, were being held by a certain boarding-house keeper in the town. As a matter of fact defendant had no boxes to call his own, but this was not known at the time. Having got the money he bade adieu, remarking that he would be back "right there with the goods." Nothing was seen of him until yesterday when he was arrested in the middle of the night. He had spent the night in a drinking house, and his story was a complete fabrication. The defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

THE OCTOBER TYPHOONS.

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE.

No three typhoons in the month of October in such quick succession have crossed Luzon north of Manila since 1895, according to Father Algue. It is rather unusual to have three such storms in succession during this month in the year, but it has been experienced before and the amount of rainfall for the month this year is not excessive, though more than the normal.

In summing up the amount of rainfall since the first of January it appears that for the whole year so far the amount is about normal. Some months it has been a little more but in others it has been far less, so that when the balance is struck it appears that the average amount has fallen.

In 1881 the first bad typhoon of the year hit Manila in the month of October and since that year there have been destructive storms at this season in Luzon though not so close together. October has become known as a bad month for Manila and north Luzon for typhoon damage, but the storms which have come upon the city during the present month have not been accompanied by an excessive amount of rain, as is shown by the records at the observatory. *Manila Times.*

THE TOKYO EXHIBITION.

VISIT OF U.S. COMMISSIONER TO SITE.

On the morning of the 8th inst. Mr. Loomis, the U.S. Commissioner of the Tokyo Exhibition, and party, who recently arrived in Tokyo, met Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Wada, Chief Commissioner of the Exhibition, at the Exhibition Bureau. Afterwards Mr. Loomis and party were shown over the Exhibition grounds, under the guidance of Mr. Wada and two other commissioners.

An application by the Exhibition Bureau for permission to use the whole of the Shimizu Imperial Garden, adjoining the Exhibition grounds, has been granted. This has extended the area of the grounds to 4,000,000 sq. ft., double the size formerly planned. Mr. Loomis expressed his gratification on learning of the extension of the scale on which the Exhibition is to be held. *Japan Chronicle.*

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

23rd inst.

The twenty-seventh ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. general agents, at noon, to-day. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided. There were present—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. R. Shelling, H. P. White (consulting committee), Messrs. Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shiu, H. Percy Smith, Chan Chan Nam, F. J. V. Ribeiro, P. Nallin, Ho U Shuang, D. D. Gardner, and L. N. Leslie (secretary), representing 1,522 shares.

The Secretary read the notice of the meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I will therefore with your permission take them as read. The general agent has been consulting committee much regret having to present to you a report which necessitates a reduction in the dividend, but those of you who have been observing the published accounts of the marine insurance companies whose head offices are at home will be conscious of the bad results which have attended underwriting in 1906 and last year. It was shown in an article published in *Freemason* in the early part of this year that the combined results of leading companies had in 1906 and 1907 resulted in a trading loss. We desire a large proportion of our income from our London agency and in common with our competitors our experience has been bad. Last year my predecessor alluded to the difficulty, I might say impossibility, of correctly estimating at this period what the final out-turn of the year will be and I regret to say that 1906 ran off less well than we had hoped. Losses in 1907 have been heavy and we cannot in the light of our experience of the preceding year, and the conditions, fail to make very full and ample provision for uncertainties at this date, and this accounts for the recommendation of the Board that so large a sum as 138,571 be carried to underwriting suspense account. I am glad to say that 1908 so far is going better than its predecessor, but it is early days to speak of it yet. The business responsible for the bad result already alluded to has received, and is receiving our anxious consideration and I trust that the steps we are taking to produce a better result will be in evidence in our figures next year. Our investments have undergone little change since our last meeting. The state of the local property market has not improved, but our surveys have been able to give us a satisfactory report on our mortgages, and our good securities are worth considerably more than the sum at which they stand in our books. Turning to the liabilities you will find that the reinsurance fund has slightly but satisfactorily progressed. The underwriting suspense account stands reduced by the claims of 1906 and previous years and accounts payable are \$204,800 more than last year.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions that shareholders may desire to put. There were no questions.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. White seconded.

Motion carried unanimously.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Messrs. F. M. White, H. P. White, H. Percy Smith, and H. P. White were re-elected on the consulting committee on the motion of Mr. Nallin, seconded by Mr. Chan Chan Nam.

Mr. Gardner proposed that Messrs. W. Hutten Potts and H. Percy Smith be re-elected auditors.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—Dividends will be posted early to-morrow morning, gentlemen—I thank you for your attendance.

DEPORTEES FOR HONGKONG.

QUESTION OF ACCOMMODATION AGAIN.

21st inst.

Another batch of deportees, numbering in all 185, was landed in the Colony this morning. They arrived by the steamer *Quarta* from the Dutch East Indies. The deportees, most of whom are not in the best of health, were taken to police headquarters and owing to the absence of any proper accommodation, as we have already pointed out, were camped in a place which was not even fitted out for the purpose. They were taken to the police station, where they were kept in a place which was not even fitted out for the purpose. They were taken to the police station, where they were kept in a place which was not even fitted out for the purpose.

By a steamer which is due to arrive here to-morrow over one hundred more deportees are expected, and considering that to-day's batch would be shipped for a day or so, it is to be wondered where the coming batch is to be "penned."

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

OPIMUM SMOKER'S LICENSES.

The Central Government has carried out the order promulgated in the Imperial Edict and the Ministry of the Interior has issued regulations to the effect that all opium smokers shall obtain a license. It is therefore ordered that during the 6th moon, from the sixteenth day to the 30th, all opium smokers shall go to the Police stations in their districts and there obtain a license. Three kinds of licenses will be issued—One for the right to purchase opium, one for the right to possess opium, and one for the right to smoke opium. The third is a special license, which must be renewed monthly. The cost of the license will be regulated according to the quantity of opium taken. The rate will be 10 cents per candarin of opium and one hundred cents per Taal. The various licenses shall not be mixed together so that a license for buying opium shall preclude the licensee from holding a license for the purchase of the opium. Visitors' licenses shall only be issued to licensed smokers who may temporarily visit the Capital and these licenses shall be issued to the Police station on the 16th of the 6th moon. Any licensed smoker who cures himself of the habit must return his license to the police. Opium dealers shall make a report every 30 days and they must show a steady decrease in sales. Each house shall get its license but these will be gradually withdrawn. The Central Police Station has notified the opium dealers that from the 1st day of the 6th moon, no opium may be sold unless the purchaser produces his license, and a warning is issued that all smokers shall daily decrease the quantity which they consume so that ultimately the Imperial orders may be fully complied with. Regulations are issued with the licenses, at the Police Station, *Manila Times.*

GODOWN ROBBERY.

SUSPECT ARRESTED IN MACAO ESTABLISHES ALIBI.

In a recent issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* it was recorded that a coolie named Lau Tung had been arrested in Macao on suspicion of having been implicated in an extensive godown robbery in which something like \$1,384 worth of fancy goods had been stolen. The alleged facts of the case, as given by an informer, were that Lau Tung and a few other men had forced an entry into the godown on 15th August last, and had removed the stuff to a house at West Point. The house was visited and part of the stolen property recovered.

At the Police Court, last Wednesday, Lau was charged with the offence, which he denied absolutely, adding that he was not in the Colony when the robbery happened. He stated that formerly he was a beef and vegetable hawker in Singapore, returning to Hongkong at the end of last year. After that he went to his native home, Hoi Ping, and from there to Macao, where he was arrested by the police. He had never set foot in the Colony since he left for his home in July. The cloth he was accused of stealing was offered him for sale at his shop at Sai-wei. He refused to purchase, because he was told that it was stolen property. Then he went to Macao and became acquainted with the police. Mr. Grist said that he did not want to cross-examine the defendant, and added that he would leave it to his Worship either to believe the informer or the defendant's story. Defendant was asked where he lived in Hongkong. He gave the address, and the question arose as to whether there was such a number on a house in the street he lived. This could not be decided, and the case was adjourned to enable inquiries to be made.

Mr. E. J. Grist was instructed by the prosecution, while Mr. G. E. Morrell was for the defence.

THE PROPOSED SINO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

INTERVIEW WITH CORRESPONDENT OF "NEW YORK HERALD."

Much interest has been manifested by the Japanese Press in the recent visit to Peking of Mr. Kingsley Ohl, representative of the *New York Herald* in the Orient, being understood that the purpose of his visit was to secure the views of leading Chinese officials and others upon the Sino-American alliance advocated by the *Herald*. Mr. Ohl, who has returned to Tokyo, has declined to be interviewed, giving it as his idea that the business of a newspaperman is to interview others, not to be interviewed himself. Talking informally of his business, he said that he was a representative of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Ohl said:

"Among other interesting discoveries I made at Peking was that there was not the slightest truth in the report, given wide circulation in Japan, that the Chinese Government had decided to recall Wu Ting-fang as Minister to the United States on account of certain expressions he used in an interview given to the *New York Herald* several weeks ago. Not only has no such action been taken, but the idea of such action ever having been contemplated is laughed at in Peking official circles. The fact is that the Sino-American alliance has never been deemed of sufficient importance to question Mr. Wu about it, nor has Mr. Wu ever sent a denial of the interview to his Government. The effort of a few newspapers to make capital out of Mr. Wu's talk is looked upon at Peking as what Americans would call making a mountain out of a molehill."

"With regard to the proposition for closer relations between China and the United States, which for sake of convenience has been called 'alliance,' I do not care to say anything more than that the suggestion undoubtedly appeals very strongly to the Chinese—officials, gentlemen, merchants, all classes—all of whom entertain a peculiarly warm friendship for the United States. No man who has any knowledge of China doubts that the old days when the people were ignorant of the outside world have passed away. The Chinese people have a high appreciation of the many substantial evidences they have had of America's practical friendship for China. The action of the last Congress, upon President Roosevelt's recommendation, in releasing China from the payment of many millions of Boxer indemnity has had the effect of emphasizing to the Chinese mind the long-existing unselfish friendship of the United States Government and the American people for China, and the idea of such an alliance as the *Herald* advocates appeals very strongly to them."

"Perhaps the most potent influence to this general and the realization of the Chinese that America wants none of China's territory, that she is absolutely honest in her professions of desire that the territorial integrity of China be preserved, and that China be permitted to exercise full sovereignty over her own territory. The Chinese believe they have reason to doubt the sincerity of similar professions on the part of some other nations. They may, of course, be wrong in this, but as long as they entertain such doubts, it is not natural that they should feel most friendly towards the nation of the sincerity of whose friendship they have no doubt."

"The tendency on the part of a section of the Japanese Press to construe the American-Chinese alliance proposal as aimed at Japan does not impress the Chinese as logical, to say the least of it. Their argument runs this way:—No arrangement that might be entered into by any possibility, anything else than peace, could be the nature of China wants only peace; America desires nothing more than that China shall have a square deal. Japan has entered into certain agreements declared to be solely for the preservation of peace and of China's territorial integrity. If Japan is sincere in her professions of friendship towards China, why should she object to China's entering into an agreement with her best friend, whose sole effect would be to secure peace and ensure the territorial integrity in which Japan professes to be so deeply interested and to which she has voluntarily pledged herself? The Chinese seem to think that those Japanese who see in this alliance proposal a menace to the policy of Japan, are themselves impugning the good faith of Japan, and are, therefore, the severest critics of their own Government. The Chinese also point to admissions of leading Japanese newspapers—in their discussion of the recent Japanese policy towards China—of the sincerity of the policy that has directed their diplomacy, and by which Japan has been judged. I am endeavouring to give you, briefly, the views of the Chinese, not my own views. I found the Chinese greatly interested in the alliance proposal, which is being very widely discussed, and there can be no doubt that they would welcome some such arrangement for the sake of peace and security. *New York Herald* is advocating, and which seems to be the idea Mr. Taft had in his Shanghai speech of last year, as well as the logical development of the traditional relationship between the two countries."

As to the progress of the discussion in the United States, Mr. Ohl said his advice were that popular interest has been manifested in the proposal.

VISIT OF H.E. TANG SHAO-YI.

ALARMIST VIEWS OF A TOKYO DIPLOMAT.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* wired as follows under date September 18th:—

"Mr. Ijino, the Japanese Minister-Elect to Peking, who was expected here at the end of August, has postponed his departure from Tokyo and will not arrive till the end of October. The postponement is connected with the approaching visit of Tang Shao-yi to Japan, where the special envoy to America will remain three weeks before embarking at Yokohama in the Pacific Mail steamer on November 4th. Tang Shao-yi is now busy preparing for his departure. He will be accompanied by a numerous staff, including the second son of Prince Ching, the first secretary will be Chung Nung-yew, at present director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, who for two years in the eighth was Governor of the Yalu eight, and was recently appointed Chinese representative at the International Opium Inquiry, which opens at Shanghai in January."

While in Japan Tang Shao-yi will discuss with Count Komura and Mr. Ijino various questions affecting Manchuria, including that of the Fakuken Railway.

The Wai-wu-pu on Monday officially informed the various Legations interested that Tang Shao-yi had been despatched to visit various countries in order to investigate for the Government their financial administration. His mission, it was stated, was in accordance with the Imperial decree received by the Grand Council on July 20th, saying:—

"The present condition of commercial depression and the necessities of the Government, with the impossibility of putting into immediate effect the majority of the various measures of administration on new lines, have a very serious bearing on the preservation of peace and the security of the Empire. Tang Shao-yi has, therefore, been ordered carefully to scrutinize the systems of financial administration employed by other countries and to report to the Throne thereon with a view to the selection of a scheme for adoption."

Mr. Ijino, to whom reference is made in the above dispatch, left Kobe for Peking on Friday, the 9th instants, so that the correspondent is mistaken in saying that Mr. Ijino would remain in Japan to discuss various questions with Mr. Tang Shao-yi. Mr. Tang Shao-yi arrived at Yokohama by the P.M. steamer *Mongolia*, and left for Peking by the same steamer on the 9th instants. Mr. Tang is going to America to tender the thanks of the Chinese Government for the courtesy shown by the United States to China in releasing her from the obligation of paying the balance of the indemnity due in connection with the Boxer disturbance. Speculating on the object of Mr. Tang's visit to Japan, a certain diplomat in Tokyo remarks, according to a Tokyo dispatch, that the general opinion on Mr. Tang's visit is that he has merely called on his way to America and intends to avail himself of this opportunity to exchange views with the Japanese officials on the questions pending between Japan and China. This view is incorrect, says the [authoritative] question. Mr. Tang must have a more profound object. In Peking and Mukden he has duly noted the attitude of the Japanese authorities towards China, but he understands that the view of Government officials do not always represent those of the people. In his personal experience in the past Mr. Tang has found that the Japanese Government is inclined to be double-dealing in regard to certain questions. Mr. Tang therefore is not content with learning the views of the Japanese nation towards China through the newspapers, but has decided to mingle personally with all classes of the community in Japan, sound the views, and also to see prominent Japanese in Tokyo in different capacities—officials and private gentlemen—with a view of using the information so obtained for reference during his mission to America. His errand in Japan may be partly to bring the Governments of the two countries to a better understanding on the questions now pending between them, but such an object would not absolutely necessitate his visit to this country. It is evident, continues the same authority, that the Chinese high officials have conceived the desire to make the Japanese, as well as the Europeans and Americans in China, submit to Chinese jurisdiction, checking Japan's growing influence and over-riding the objections of the other Powers. The modest attitude of the Japanese Government in dealing with China is considered satisfactory to the Chinese Government, but this is an error. It is eminently clear that the injudicious assumption of modesty on the part of the Japanese Government has flattered the vanity of the Chinese officials and has given them the impression that Japan below the horizon. Those Japanese who may encounter Mr. Tang Shao-yi are advised to bear in mind the experiences of Japan with China in the past.

This is an extraordinary statement and can scarcely be said to be made in the interests of good relations between Japan and China.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

WITH MANILA REVIVED.

The *Manila Times* of 19th inst. says:—Forty-two cattle coming in on the *Rubi* from Hongkong are the second shipment being brought in by Lack and Davis from that port since the quarantine was established, and all of these cattle are expected to be free from rinderpest. This firm has an inoculator stationed at the Hongkong and Shanghai docks, where the cattle from the provinces they are all inoculated and kept under supervision for more than a week before being shipped to this port. In this way the danger of having them held up by the quarantine officials here for this disease is reduced to a minimum, unless they have contracted it before the inoculation at Hongkong.

In talking of this new departure in the importation of cattle this morning, Mr. Lack stated that they were practically sure to get clean cattle as far as rinderpest was concerned, but that the foot and mouth disease might trouble them somewhat.

Cattle which have been arriving at Manila recently have come from ports of Indo-China but they are smaller than those from South China and do not meet with so much favour among the buyers in the Philippines either as beef or work cattle as do those from Hongkong. As far as size goes the freight on large cattle from China is no more than for small ones and the shippers who bring in beef cattle make a larger profit on the larger cattle. For these reasons Lack and Davis want to begin their inoculation process among the large cattle which are brought in from the surrounding country rather than to Indo-China where the cattle are smaller.

MRS. Tiedemann, wife of Mr. P. M. Tiedemann, Russian Consul at Hongkong, arrived in the Colony last Tuesday by the s.s. *Kronos*, from Chefoo.

THIRTEEN Australian horses were sold at the Horse Bazaar at Shanghai on 9th inst. at prices averaging Tls. 450. The bidding was fairly consistent and the prices should be considered satisfactory.

INSPECTOR Withers prosecuted two Shau-ki-wan shopkeepers in the Police Court, last Tuesday, for having scales in their possession which were not up to the standard weight. They were each mulcted in the sum of \$10.

OUR Canton correspondent reports that the amount of Liki dues collected during the first and second ten days of the eighth moon in Canton, as reported by the Liki Bureau, was tails 48,157.3.2 and tails 48,770.2.3.0, respectively.

THE absence of a lighthouse on the Aglacott Island which lies thirty-six miles off Keelung has been considered by the Government as very inconvenient, and the Formosan Government has now built a temporary lighthouse there, which has been lighted since the 22nd ultimo.

THE Waiwuppi has asked H.E. Li Sheng-tu, Chinese Minister at Brussels, to obtain, if possible, for that Department "a copy of Government Regulations for the control of religious bodies." It is proposed to make such regulations, when obtained, the base of similar rules in China.

THE export of mutton from Kobe continues active. During the first ten days of this month, the value of mutton shipped reached some ¥417,000, the destination of the shipment being the United States. The explanation, of course, is the new freight rates that will shortly come into operation.

Two chair coolies who were arrested at an early hour this morning (21st inst.), in Square Street, removing the dead body of a female child for burial, or to be dumped in the street, were, on prosecution, fined \$100 each by Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court, to-day. The fines were not paid and the delinquents went to gaol for two months.

ON the 15th ult., the big liner *Montevideo*, Captain Morton, of the Pacific Mail Company, left San Francisco for Honolulu and Far Eastern ports. She carried 250 saloon passengers and about half that number in the steerage quarters. In the *Montevideo's* cargo of 5,000 tons was a large consignment of silver bullion, valued at nearly \$500,000 (gold).

IT is reported from Peking that the Ministry of War has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Paris asking him to contract with French shipbuilders on behalf of the Chinese Government for the construction of fourteen gunboats. It is further reported that these vessels are to be drafted into the Peiyang and Nanyang Squadrons, and that the necessary expenses are to be defrayed by the various provincial governments.

PRINCE Ching has issued a notification to the various staffs of the Grand Council, Grand Secretariat, The Bureau for the Compilation of Constitutional Records and Council of State Affairs that, henceforth, documents passing through the hands of each person are to be signed by him and that such person is to be held responsible for such knowledge of such documents or documents that may leak out to those who have no right to it.

THE troops left by the Powers in North China after the *Boxer* revolt are now distributed at eight places and their respective numbers are said to be as follows:—British 1,500; American 123; Russian 114; German 750; French 1,400; Italy 230; Austria 238 and Japan 1,000. Japan now proposes to withdraw one half of her infantry and all her cavalry. The *Alutich Dampo*, from which we take these details, says that the monetary saving effected in Japan's case will amount to 1,300,000 yen annually.

WE note that Mr. Farmer, the well-known proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Shanghai, and the Macao Hotel at Macao, has come north in the *Chongking*. He has obtained the contract for catering for the troops who are leaving, and coming to Tientsin by the above steamer. Mr. Farmer has had a long and large experience in catering in different parts of the world, and may be trusted to do things well. He is a well-known caterer in Hongkong and gets most of the big catering jobs in that port.—*China Critic*.

THE first Russo-Japanese conference on the subject of the connection of railway and steamship services in and from Manchuria will be held in St. Petersburg in November, that is to say, after the annual Russo-German-Dutch and Russo-Austrian conferences. Japanese delegates in the said conference will be Vice-President Yamamoto of the Railway Board, Mr. Tanaka, director of the South Manchuria Railway, and a representative of the Osaka Merchantmen Co. The conference is to be held annually in Tientsin, Tokyo or St. Petersburg.

THE German Emperor has conferred upon Mr. C. Stephauius of the firm of Buchmeier and Co., the fourth class of the Order of the Red Eagle, in acknowledgment of the great services which Mr. Stephauius has rendered to German interests in Shanghai during recent years. Mr. Stephauius has been for some years president of the German Club Concordia, the new premises of which were built during his term of office. He was one of the founders of the Deutscher Konzeri Verein and has been chairman of its committee ever since, except during one year, namely, 1898, in Europe. For many years also Mr. Stephauius has belonged, and still belongs, to the committees of the German Chamber, German Association, German A. D. C., etc.; in fact his name is connected with nearly every undertaking of our German fellow-residents in Shanghai. The decoration is, therefore, heartily welcomed by all the German community which finds itself included in the honour conferred upon Mr. Stephauius.—*M. G. D. News*.

THE *Japan Chronicle* has received two commemorative postcards issued by the Department of Communications in honour of the forthcoming visit of the American Fleet, which was due to arrive at Yokohama on the 17th inst. The cards, which are tastefully designed and coloured, are emblematic. One contains a portrait of Admiral Sperry set in an embossed silver shield, mounted on a golden anchor on which a golden eagle is perched. The centre-piece reposes in a nest formed by the American and Japanese flags, flanked by appropriate floral emblems. Over the eagle's head appear two Japanese characters meaning "Welcome." The second card contains a photograph of the flagship of the Fleet, set in an embossed anchor, upon which a spray of roses is fastened by a golden cord, whose convolutions form the words "American Fleet." The whole is crowned with the word "Welcome" in English and Japanese. The Department of Communications requests that the public refrain from sending these cards through the post before the arrival of the Fleet.

FOR conveying a quantity of gunpowder and fuse along the roads of the New Territory, without having the box labelled "Dangerous" a stone cutter, Sit Tak, was fined \$2 at the Police Court, on the 17th inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD, Commander of the British troops at Hongkong, and party arrived at Seoul on the 5th inst. after travelling through Manchuria. General Broadwood was expected in Japan in a few days.

FOR being in unlawful possession of a silver watch valued at \$6, which was stolen from 11, Pottinger Street, on the 4th inst., a coolie, residing at 25, Cross Street, was, in the Police Court, on the 22nd, fined \$15, or in default one month in gaol.

A CHINAMAN, who brought two lads into the Colony last Wednesday for emigration purposes, was, in the Police Court, on Thursday, sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Accused was arrested as he left the Canton steamer with the two boys in his charge.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
A. D. S. Counselor \$25
E. A. Irving 5

THE British steamer *Chongking* reached port last Wednesday evening from Tientsin, having experienced a severe storm all the way down. She had on board 150 time-expired men belonging to the Cameron Highlanders, in charge of Major Tychen and Captain Crickton. These men will sail for the homeland in a few days on board a troopship.

BEFORE the business of the Criminal Sessions was opened last Tuesday morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz asked the question: "When will the manslaughter case be taken?" This was the case in which the contractor of a number of houses which collapsed at Shau-ki-wan during the last typhoon was indicted. The Attorney-General replied that he would rather not refer to the case at this stage.

LAU PING is a pig-dealer, residing at Ha Chun Tseung village, New Territory. In the Police Court, last Saturday morning, Lau was given a fortnight in prison for theft. On Friday morning, he walked into a contractor's shop at 61, Queen's Road East to "get some work done." The matter could not be settled and Lau left with a metal water-pipe up his sleeve. He was seen, and for fourteen days Lau and the pig farm will be apart.

IN view of the numerous protests coming from all parts of the country, complaining of the heavy taxation on domestic products that is now over-burdening merchants and producers, the Comptroller-General of Customs have been lately holding several conferences in Peking to devise methods of reducing this taxation. Such a step would doubtless revive trade and ensure content amongst the farmers and traders throughout the Empire.

THE police yesterday (16th inst.) arrested a man named Chau Chung and charged him in the Police Court, this morning, with robbing his employer of a leather box containing a gold finger-ring, one deposit receipt and two I. O. U.'s, and \$1,360 in cash, aggregating \$1,371.50. On this charge defendant pleaded not guilty. Chau Chung was formerly a cook in the employ of a shopkeeper, of 25, Connaught Road West. On the night of the 1st or early in the morning of the 2nd inst., he disappeared. At the same time the leather box disappeared and suspicion fell on him. Notice was given to the police, and Chau was taken to earth. The case was adjourned.

TWO thousand pesos and costs and imprisonment in case of insolvency, was the punishment meted out yesterday, 17th inst., by Judge Crossfield of Manila to Dr. Dominador Gomez for having in his possession a large quantity of morphine. One of his confederates, Estanislao Carballe, was sentenced to pay a fine of P500 on the same charge and the others charged with like offences were acquitted. The other charges against Gomez and his confederates were dismissed for lack of sufficient proof on the part of the government that an illegal sale made of the morphine found in possession of the accused. Dr. Gomez at once gave notice of appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court.—*Cebu News-American*.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Hailan	at Kowloon Dock
H.M.S. Whiting	"
U.S.S. Albatross	"
Kiang Ta	"
Sierra Blanca	"
Kiang Chi	"
Likin	"
Glenogle	"
Suisong	"
Kuow Fu	"
Hopang	"
Tak Hing	Cosmopolitan
Keongwai	Aberdeen

Ships Passed The Canal.

22nd September— <i>Schuykill</i> , <i>Amiral-Oly</i> , <i>Parvus</i> .	25th September— <i>Pelko</i> , <i>Pak Ling</i> , <i>Tudor Prince</i> , <i>Sonali</i> , <i>Syria</i> , <i>Yarra</i> , <i>Wadon</i> .
26th September— <i>Kilish</i> , <i>Benary</i> , <i>Saxonia</i> , <i>Cyloph</i> , <i>Derfing</i> , <i>Sithonia</i> , <i>Pelusi</i> , <i>Sauviki</i> , <i>Maru</i> , <i>Kinich</i> , <i>Tourane</i> , <i>Wabara</i> , <i>Maru</i> .	6th October— <i>Soparnik</i> , 9th October— <i>Lancopora</i> , <i>Ajax</i> , <i>Australien</i> , <i>Myrmidon</i> , <i>Palermo</i> , <i>Sikh</i> , <i>Nyansa</i> .
13th October— <i>Prins Ludvig</i> , <i>Prins Ferdinand</i> , <i>Denhamond</i> , <i>Erasmus</i> , <i>Matthias</i> , <i>Kerman</i> , <i>Mannon</i> , <i>Ophack</i> , <i>Saratou</i> .	16th October— <i>Savo</i> , <i>Maru</i> , <i>Armand</i> , <i>Bahli</i> , <i>Malla</i> , <i>Cardiganhire</i> , <i>Prins Blot</i> , <i>Friedrich</i> , <i>Slavonia</i> , <i>Jumna</i> , <i>Moyuna</i> , <i>Transfiro</i> .
20th October— <i>Matnam</i> , <i>Glenroy</i> , <i>Helena</i> , <i>Richmar</i> , <i>Scandia</i> , <i>Ching Wo</i> .	

Arrivals at Home—22nd September—*Kamo*, *Maru*, *Scharnhorst*, *Telemachus*, *Carmarvon*, *skira*. 25th September—*Indrasama*, *Nubla*. 29th September—*Nippon*, *Menelaus*, *Kawachi*, *Maru*, *Yarra*. 2nd October—*Pelko*, *Oratia*, *Savo*, *Maru*. 6th October—*Glimtrav*, *Prins*, *Tegent Luitpold*, 9th October—*Cyloph*, *Pak*, *Idag*. 9th October—*Syria*. 13th October—*Sauviki*, *Maru*. 16th October—*Saxonia*, *Australien*, *Derfing*. 20th October—*Pelusi*, *Byvo*, *Maru*, *Ajax*. 21st October—*Nyansa*.

Oct. 22 at 10 a.m.	Oct. 23 at 4 p.m.
Barometer..... 30.04	29.92
Temperature..... 77	77
Humidity..... 74	76
Rainfall.....	

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER RESERVE.	LAST REPORT AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$10,000	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of 2s for first half year @ ex 1/95 = \$21.942	5 1/2 %	{ \$800 sales London 2/80
National Bank of China, Limited	90,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	2s (London 5/6) for 1903	...	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$23,757 \$125,000 \$125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	8 %	\$175 b. ex div.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,942	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15% for 1907	6 %	Tls. 85 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$202,478 \$129,095 \$787,649 \$1,000,000	\$2,506,021	{ Final of 1/15 making 5/45 for 1906 and Interim of 3/30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$785 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,032 \$85,157 \$1,000,000	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus 3/3 for 1906	9 %	\$167 1/2 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$146,097 \$125,805	\$372,432	\$6 and bonus 2/2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$96
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,250,000 \$129,095 \$125,805	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 %	\$235
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$26,433 \$99,061	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$5,000 \$17,100 \$12,500	NIL	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.1.1908	7 1/2 %	\$24
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$4,500 \$17,100 \$12,500	\$7,755	\$1 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	7 1/2 %	\$28 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £15,000 £72,000	£13,755	{ 6/1 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	5 1/2 %	{ \$325 \$20
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £15,000 £72,000	£13,755	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 46 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 72,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of 1/1 making 3/1 for 1907 and in- terim of 1/1 (No. 10) for a/c 1908	6 %	Tls. 51 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Deferred)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 72,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of 1/1 making 3/1 for 1907 and in- terim of 1/1 (No. 10) for a/c 1908	4 1/2 %	\$25
*Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 14,000 Tls. 14,000	\$98	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908 \$0.50	3 1/2 %	\$15
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 60,000 Tls. 60,000	Tls. 6,866	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$279,271	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$120
Yonghai Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$70,000 \$70,000	Dr. \$135,232	\$3 for 1897	...	\$22
Yonghai Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 35,000 Tls. 35,000	Tls. 9,273	Tls. 1 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	...	Tls. 90 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £15,000 £11,890	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 26.5 s.
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £15,000 £11,890	£11,556	No. 12 of 1/1 = 48 cents	...	\$7 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Shanghai (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$4,500 \$4,500	\$3,728	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000 \$3,000	\$3,556	Final of 2/1 making 5/3 for 1907	7 %	\$50
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500 \$2,500	\$3,847	Interim of 5/1 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$93 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,570,000 Tls. 1,570,000	Tls. 33,742	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	Tls. 82
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,600,000 Tls. 1,600,000	Tls. 12,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 153 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000	Dr. Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 98
Yonghai House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,500 \$7,500	Dr. \$4,220	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$16 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,128	\$25	\$25	{ \$12,532 \$12,532	\$5,178	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$6,000 \$6,000	\$14,639	Interim of 1/3 for account 1908	8 %	\$77 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	\$5,925	Interim of 2/3 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$94
Compreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$4,621	70 cents for year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$6 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000	\$658	\$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$27
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 1 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 116 sales
East Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 625,000 Tls. 625,000	\$1,541	Interim of 2/2 for account 1908	9 %	\$46
COTTON MILLS.								
Shanghai Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,809	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.10.1907	4 %	Tls. 65 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 750,000 \$2,000	\$9,555	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	4 1/2 %	\$104
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,519	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8 %)	...	Tls. 63 sellers
Shanghai Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 75 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 500,000	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 53 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Shanghai Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 £1,500	£648	10 1/2 per share for 1907 = \$1.037	15 1/2 %	\$74 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000	NIL	\$1.20 for 1907	12 %	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000	\$25,000	60 cents for year ending 28.2.06	...	\$58
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000	\$25,000	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$1,592	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 %	\$24
Jaily Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,875 \$1,875	\$2,974	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$10 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$5,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$10 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000	\$251	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$20 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$420,000	\$8,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$17 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000	\$9,321	Interim of 3/4 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$120,000 \$120,000	\$4,578	Interim of 1/1 for account 1908	8 %	\$21
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000	\$8,191	Interim of 1/1 for account 1908	8 %	\$21
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	5 1/2 %	Tls. 655 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000	\$7,471	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	{ \$14 \$2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000	\$7,471	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	{ \$14 \$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000	NIL	None	...	\$3
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 117 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000	Tls. 5,832	Final of 3/16 making 5/16 for 1907	...	Tls. 400
Shanghai China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$90,237	None	...	\$23
Shanghai Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$3
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 301	40 cents for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 64 buyers
Shanghai Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000	\$111	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$104
Shanghai Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$35,000 \$35,000	\$1,860	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 Final of 30 cts. = 3 1/2 % making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	\$12
Shanghai (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$900,000	\$6,438	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	6 %	\$10
Shanghai Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000	\$9-93	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	...	\$9
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits								
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—								

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5008

號三十月九年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908.

六拜禮

號四十月十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$14,000,000
Starting \$1,500,000 at 2/11= \$11,000,000
Silver \$14,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
E. Shilling, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq.,
G. F. Gribble, Esq., Hon. Mr. H. A. W.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq., Slade
W. Helms, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 1 month, 2 1/2 per Cent per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1908.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4 per Cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$25,000,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND \$25,000,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADENEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per Cent on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per Cent per annum.

For 3 months 2 1/2 per Cent per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL 5,752,884.84 (about £470,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sonabaya, Oerthoon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Dell), Palembang, Kotaradjia (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per Cent on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent.

Do. 6 months 3 1/2 per Cent.

Do. 3 months 2 1/2 per Cent.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

FLUNKY'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHWANG, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTUNG, LIOYANG, MUKDEN, TIE-LING, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent per Annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:—

For 12 months 5 1/2 per Cent.

For 6 months 4 1/2 per Cent.

For 3 months 3 1/2 per Cent.

TAKAO TAKAMIOHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,300,000

RESERVE FUND £1,125,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,300,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per Cent per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per Cent.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per Cent.

For 3 months 2 1/2 per Cent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Tels. 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be arranged on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

FLUNKY'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

REMARKS.

SHANGHAI { DELHI { About 30th Oct. } Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { ASSAYE { 31st Oct. } See Special Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUMATRA { 4th Nov. } Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & SOMALI { Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R. } 28th Oct. } Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AGENTS FOR

AQUASCUTUM RAINCOATS.

THE ACME OF SMARTNESS, COMFORT & DURABILITY.

\$45.00 each.

OTHER MAKES

From \$25.00 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

V. O. S.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908.

THE ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November, 1908, and until further notice, the schedule of fares will be as follows:—

KENNEDY TOWN to CAUSEWAY BAY } 10 cents first class.
(any distance) } 5 " third "

CAUSEWAY BAY to SHAUKIWAN } 10 " first
(any distance) } 5 " third "

Monthly tickets available for any number of journeys on any section of the line, for one Calendar month, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The charge for these tickets is \$10 each.

Monthly tickets are issued subject to the By-laws and Regulations of the Company, and to the following conditions:—

Payment to be made in advance in Hongkong Bank notes.

The tickets are not transferable and are available only during the month in which they are issued.

No refund can be made in respect of unexpired tickets.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., J. GRAY SCOTT, Agents. General Manager.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,360 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 25th October.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

[6]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

AND

ANNEXE,

8 & 10, Ice House Road.

Cable Address: "GRAND."—Telephone No. 812.

The Most Luxurious, Quiet and Comfortable private Hotel.

Secluded from the endless noise of Jinrickshaws.

Excellent Accommodation for Single and Family Visitors.

Excellent Cuisine.

Centrally Situated.

Matron in Attendance.

For Further Particulars, apply

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

N. BEUMENTHAL,

Manager.

Telephone, 170.

Telegrams "Astor."

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Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer	About WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZESS ALICE" Capt. G. Rott	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 4th November.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 5th November.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Lancelotti	26th Oct., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONNIEN	Martin	27th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	9th Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIEN	Broc	10th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £31.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

NAPLES " " 29 "

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER... 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS... 26 "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

↑ COORSK... 26th Nov. | ↑ AMIRAL MAGON... 11th Jan., 1909.

↑ New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WOOHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI."

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Steam Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Sailing 26th Nov., 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 38.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA	Second half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half Oct.	SHANGHAI	Second half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half Nov.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA	First half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 14th October, 1908.

[16]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

[21]

Hotel.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

[61]

LATEST NOTES ON SCIENCE.

There are forty-eight kinds of house flies. The first steel pens were invented in 1820. The first balloon was made by a French priest in 1670.

A Hungarian washing machine makes use of electrified water. There are about 13,000 square miles of fields in England.

There are thirty-nine miles of books on the shelves of the British Museum. At an elevation of 2,000 feet the atmosphere is free from microbes.

In a month a caterpillar eats food weighing 6,000 times its weight. An inch of rain is falling at the rate of about 100 tons to the acre.

With modern antiseptic surgery but 6 per cent of amputations result fatally. Alessandro di Spina, an Italian astronomer, invented the first spectacles in 1285.

So tiny are some of the screws used in watches that an ordinary thimble will hold 10,000 of them.

The stream of blood leaving the human heart covers a distance equal to 6,700 miles each year.

Over 1,000 tons of asbestos have been mined from a deposit discovered last year on the island of Cyprus.

Re-enforced concrete has been found successful as a facing for wood levee banks on the lower Mississippi.

There are over fifty groups of Esperantists in the cities and larger towns of Spain studying the new language.

A patent has been granted to a California man for a poison bottle with the sides covered with sharp points.

The first striking clock in Europe was sent to Charlemagne as a present by Abdulla, King of Persia, in 800.

California produced less coal last year than in any year since it has been mined, the output being but 13,950 tons.

There are nearly fifty clocks on the giant ocean liner *Lutetia*, controlled by a master clock in the chart house.

The largest flower in the world is the rafflesia of Sumatra. It is composed of five petals, each a foot wide.

The United States produced 29,704,128 barrels of salt, each of 280 pounds, in 1907, leading the world in the industry.

Iowa produced 7,574,322 tons of coal in 1907, worth \$12,258,012 at the mines, according to the Geological Survey.

A machine to cut grass where a lawn mower cannot go and at the same time trim the sod evenly has been patented by an Indiana man.

According to a recent report of the Smithsonian Institution, the mammoth was no larger than the elephant of the present day.

More than 25,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been instructed in first aid to the injured at the company's expense.

An air gun of large size working on the principle of the pneumatic hammer, has been devised for killing animals in a humane manner.

The pyrotechnic or detonating toy industry has developed to a great extent within a few years at Salazie river, France, on the River Rhone.

A thousand mulberry trees have been planted at Seville, Spain, in an attempt to revive the silk industry, for which the city was once famous.

Eau de cologne, invented by Johann Maria Farina over 200 years ago, is composed of oils of neroli, citrus, bergamot, orange and rosemary.

According to a report of the United States Geological Survey, the country's production of mineral paints last year was 134,757 short tons.

A German chemist has invented a substitute for celluloid, which is claimed to have all the advantages but freedom from combustibility.

According to the National Opticians' Convention in Philadelphia this month, women's eyes are weaker than men's and more of the fairer sex wear glasses.

An Englishman has invented a bicycle for the blind. In reality it is a multi-cycle, carrying twelve riders, led by a seeing person, who does the steering.

An Indiana inventor, who realized how tiresome it is to hold a telephone receiver to the ear for any length of time, has patented a bracket to do the work.

A seven-year-old child which recently died in a New York hospital, had lived its short life with absolutely no brain—the only case of the kind recorded by science.

The constant inhalation of cigarette smoke nearly cost the life of a Philadelphia real estate broker from a form of a paralysis heretofore unknown to medical science.

The smallest electric motor in the world was made by a Texas electrician and watchmaker, who uses it as a scarifier and drives it with a tiny chloride of silver battery.

The establishment by the Navy of a wireless station on Prince William Sound, Alaska, will enable the Government to communicate by wireless almost to the Arctic circle.

The French Ministry is drafting a bill to make a standard carat for the weighing of precious stones, fixed at 200 milligrams, and prohibiting the word for any other weight.

Mount Cameroon, on the west coast of Africa, long regarded as an extinct volcano, was found to be still alive and in danger of eruption by a party of German explorers recently.

In a gram of street mud, equal to a cube of earth with sides of about a quarter of an inch, there are enough bacteria, if placed in a line, side by side, to cover 259.74 feet.

According to Pennsylvania's State Zoologist, snakes are farmers' friends. Recently he added to his collection a copperhead, the digestive system of which was filled with locusts.

Last year was a record-breaker in the country's coke industry, 42,779,561 short tons being produced, nearly double the output of 1900, and more than three times that of 1897.

Although the sea has washed away 319 acres from the British Isles in the last quarter of a

century, it has added more than 30,000, which will become productive in time.

Kamchatka and the Kurile and Aleutian islands are being explored by a party of Russian scientists, whose entire expenses are borne by a millionaire merchant of Moscow.

Over 120 photographic records of Indian songs, chants and incantations recently were collected by a New York college professor during a visit to the Winnebago reservation.

A paint is soon to be placed on the market to indicate excessive heat in machine parts. Red when cool, it becomes black when heated. Mercuric iodide and cupric oxide are two of the ingredients.

Under the name of licosite a compound of bitumen and certain oils is being manufactured in Holland which has all the properties of rubber without any of that material in its composition.

A new method for welding steel pipes at high speed, a German invention, has been adopted by the Japanese navy for forming masts, and an English firm has secured the right to use the process in that country.

The largest lump of anthracite coal ever mined recently was taken from a mine in the Panther Creek valley of Pennsylvania. It weighs seven tons, and will be placed in a museum, either in Philadelphia or Boston.

A single firm of German chemists claim to have discovered a new method for smelting small grained iron ores, a new power gas from bituminous coal, and a more economical method for distributing heat through cities.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST" having arrived; Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th of October, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th of October, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd of November, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1908.

[8]

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

[11]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

have now 40,000 Cubic feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be Open at 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

perishable goods.

WM FARLAN, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

[15]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'ARQUILL STREET,

HONGKONG.

September, 1907.

[16]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGGE (TASTELINE) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in

the Continental Hospitals by Dr. J. B. Bouchard, is

a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every-

thing hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a

very short time, after a few days only, removes all dis-

charges, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of

which does not involve any danger, and is a

relief of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma,

and all diseases for which it has been found a

THERAPION No. 2 is a

very short time, after a few days only, removes all dis-

charges, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of

which does not involve any danger, and is a

relief of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma,

and all diseases for which it has been found a

THERAPION No. 3 is a

very short time, after a few days only, removes all dis-

charges, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of

which does not involve any danger, and is a

relief of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma,

and all diseases for which it has been found a

Intimation.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.CHILDREN'S
OUT-FITTERS.Everything
for
Children's
Wear.Dainty
Frocks
and
Millinery.Serviceable
Tunics,
Jersey
and
Sailor Suits.Up-to-date
GOODS
at
Moderate Prices.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1908.

Intimations.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FETE promoted by the above will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers Hongkong Volunteer Corps) on the VOLUNTEER GROUND on SATURDAY, October 31st, from 2.30 to 6 P.M.

Great attractions for young and old. Proceeds to be divided amongst various local charities for children.

If met the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Head Quarters.

NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1908. [935]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard, Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W. London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.)
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,
SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH
BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN
ANCHOVIES, SARDELES,
CANNED FRUITS, ASPRAGUS,

&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [130]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
or Factory

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag
or Factory

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [131]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [138]

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of
HAND-MADE DRAWN-CHINESE
LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality;
ALSO
SWATOW BEST PAPERWARE,
CANTON EMBROIDERY AND CHINESE
LACES,

all from the best French patterns.
HONGKONG AND SWATOW.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1907. [151]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.
SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER
NOT NOW DESPAIR,
but wait a doctor's bill or fall up into the
hands of a quack, who will ruin you for
years, and who will not cure you without the
knowledge of a good party. By the introduction
of THERAPION, the whole system of medicine
is revolutionized.

THERAPION

A complete revolution has been wrought in the
department of medical science, whilst thousands have
been restored to health and happiness. For
years irregularly had been treated by the use of
mercurial medicine.

THERAPION No. 1—A powerful
remedy for the discharges, internal and
external, the use of which does irreparable harm by
large the foundation of disease and other
serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A powerful
remedy for the discharges, internal and
external, the use of which does irreparable harm by
large the foundation of disease and other
serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 3—A powerful
remedy for the discharges, internal and
external, the use of which does irreparable harm by
large the foundation of disease and other
serious diseases.

THERAPION is a powerful
remedy for the discharges, internal and
external, the use of which does irreparable harm by
large the foundation of disease and other
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remedy for the discharges, internal and
external, the use of which does irreparable harm by
large the foundation of disease and other
serious diseases.

TERRIBLE PANIC AT A BULL
FIGHT.

SPECTATORS GORED AND TRAMPLED ON.

LONDON, 20th September.

A great bull fight which had been arranged to take place at Moia has been attended by a terrible panic and a serious loss of life through the savage bulls getting loose before the show began and trampling on and goring the waiting crowds.

While some 2,000 intending spectators were waiting at the entrances to the bull ring for the doors to open, some reckless beings, evidently intent upon a practical joke, opened the gates of the paddock in which 22 fierce Spanish bulls were being kept in readiness for the great spectacle in the arena.

THE WILDEST TERROR.

The angry brutes at once rushed out and in amongst the crowds of spectators, who fled in all directions in the wildest terror.

The panic-stricken people were pursued through the streets of the little town by the belching animals, which tossed those who fell in the stumps or were thrown over in the wild rush for safety.

Nearly all who were unable to reach places of safety were either gored or trampled over by the maddened bulls.

A large fair was being held in the town at the time, and terrible scenes of personal injury and destruction of property occurred here. The thousands of people flying through the streets had their numbers continually added to, and the havoc wrought among the fair stalls by the multitude and the maddened bulls is described as equaling that which would have been caused by an avalanche.

REGULAR BULL HUNT.

Finally, the authorities called for the assistance of troops, and a detachment of cavalry was called out. Then a regular bull hunt began, but the endeavour to round them up was not very brilliant. "Ten bulls were killed, but the remaining 12 are still at large."

When the casualties were reckoned up, it was found that seven people had been killed and 40 wounded, many of them very seriously.

JAPAN'S PEARL OYSTER FARMS.

A FASCINATING INDUSTRY.

During the last few years a remarkable new industry has developed in Japan. In very many parts of the immense coastline of the Archipelago are found pearl oysters. At some points they abound in considerable quantities, though not till recently have attempts been made to apply scientific culture for their increased and systematic production. The fine pearls from time to time obtained at length stimulated regular enterprise in this direction. The old fishery had dwindled down to insignificance when experiments were tried with such brilliant success that large culture grounds were organized, and now an immense pearl oyster farm exists on which millions of oysters are laid down, and a fine annual crop of pearls is being gathered.

On the Eastern coast of the great main island of the Japanese Archipelago, Hondo, facing the vast Pacific, are numerous deep bays. One of these, the Bay of Ago, was fixed on as unique in its adaptation for the oyster cultivation. This inlet is a beautiful and picturesque section of the coast. It is broken up into many irregular coves where the waters are quiet, and every noon is sheltered from storms. Oysters here multiply prodigiously, and all the conditions are wonderfully favorable. So here an immense farm has been established. It is very scientifically managed, being divided into two sections, one of which is devoted to the young spat under three years of age, the other to the oysters over that.

During the springtime of the year, preparations are made for the summer breeding season by depositing stones in the shallower reaches to which the spat may attach itself. The baby oysters fasten themselves with their byssus to the pebbles in great numbers, increasing as the breeding season proceeds, and the shells are allowed to be quiescent till the beginning of winter. In November work begins afresh for the culturists, who shift into depths of about ten feet the oysters that lie in shallower waters near the shore. The stones are removed together with the shells. There is a special need for this process. The winter would kill the little creatures in slight depths. The oysters are now left to grow for three years without disturbance.

A very curious technical operation is performed at the end of this period of three years of repose and growth. The young oysters are now about three inches long. Each is taken up and a nucleus is carefully and skillfully inserted within the bivalve. With equal care all are placed in the depths again, about four to every square foot of space. For four more years the oysters are permitted to enjoy life in the quiet and beautiful bay, and at the age of seven they are harvested for pearls.

It is not to be imagined that they are free from foes, or that the pursuit of raising this remarkable crop is without special difficulties. The most formidable enemy of these pearl oysters is the octopus, but they also become the prey of a minute worm which corrodes the shells. On the coasts of Japan sponges are found in abundance, of a coarse variety, and many an oyster is enveloped by these parasites, which fix their roots on the shell and stifle the creature within. —*Fort McCall Gazette.*

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 13 boys Double Breechloaders from 30's each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minorca, LONDON, E.C. England.

CURATIVE ELECTRICITY.

NEW RHEUMATIC TREATMENT IN LONDON HOSPITAL.

Two curative resources of the London Hospital will gain an important acquisition next month as the result of the generosity of the Princess Hatfield, of Dravcot House, Chippenham.

She has decided to present to the hospital an installation of Dr. Tyrnauer's electrical hot-air apparatus for the treatment of gouty and rheumatic ailments. This apparatus is installed in the famous baths at Carlbad. There it is very largely used to eliminate the rheumatic poison from the bluest of Europe's blue blood. It is used also in other well-known spas and institutions on the Continent.

The treatment which the royalties and wealthy people of half a dozen countries have enjoyed on the Continent will in about five or six weeks be ready to do equal service to the poorest of the poor in Stepney and Poplar.

THE KING'S INTEREST.

The King, it is understood, has interested himself greatly in the beneficent proposal; in fact, Dr. Tyrnauer, writing to the hospital from Carlbad, mentioned that the princess, who is the wife of his patient, consulted his Majesty before coming to her decision.

At the hospital yesterday (Sept. 14) a *Morning Leader* representative was informed by one of the staff that the hospital will receive the gift with the keenest appreciation and gratitude.

"I suppose," said he, "that the fact that the Queen is our president was one reason for our hospital being selected for such a gift. We are also the biggest hospital in London—a other fact which may have had something to do with it."

Rheumatism and gout, said he, are among the most troublesome and prevalent of diseases. Not only from the East end, but from all parts of England—and though the hospital bears the name of the London Hospital, its patients are drawn from all parts of the country—come patients suffering in this way.

The first intimation of the gift came from Dr. Tyrnauer, who was visiting London a short time ago. He telephoned to the hospital, and told them that as the result of the King's interest the hospital would probably be offered a present in the form of a hot-air installation, from the Princess Hatfield.

FROM WIESBADEN.

The hospital gladly accepted the offer, and now communications are passing between the staff and Dr. Tyrnauer, so that the apparatus may be installed at once. It is now being constructed at the factory at Wiesbaden.

The installation, the *Morning Leader* representative was informed, consists of 11 sets of apparatus, which are easily adapted to any limb or part of a patient's body, or the whole of the body. Two rooms, each about 15 ft. square, are required.

One portion of the apparatus resembles a reclining chair with two long cylinders for the patient's legs and two for the arms, and an upright case for the body. If required, the instrument would envelop the patient from the neck to the toes.

The heating is by electricity, which gives a dry, penetrating heat much drier than the atmosphere of a Turkish bath.

The hospital is a great consumer of electricity already, and as it gets its current cheaply, the cost of working the apparatus, it is estimated, will only be about a half-penny per bath.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day resumed charge of the Company's affairs at this port.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1908. [921]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th Nov, 1907. [147]

Dentistry.

TSH TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [160]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1907. [160]

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

WANTED

IN HONGKONG FROM 1ST DECEMBER.

FURNISHED HOUSE for 6 or 12 months by married couple. No children.

Apply to—

BOX,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908. [941]

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND VISIBLE TYPE- WRITING MACHINE.

Apply—

A. E. 21,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1908. [936]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

VISIT OF THE UNITED STATES' FLEET TO AMOY.

If sufficient inducement offers, the Company will dispatch a steamer direct to AMOY on or about TUESDAY, 27th instant, to lay over at Amoy during the stay of the Fleet (about 7-8 days).

For terms inclusive of passage and living on board, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1908. [938]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS,
No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [804]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the story of a man who, after years of suffering, was cured by the use of THERAPION. He was a man of about 40 years of age, and had been suffering from a disease which had been diagnosed as "Gout" by the best medical authorities. He had tried every remedy known to man, but without success. He was in a state of despair, and was about to give up when he heard of THERAPION. He bought a box of THERAPION, and used it according to the directions. He was cured in a few days, and was able to resume his normal life. He was so grateful to THERAPION that he wrote a long letter to the manufacturer, and sent it to the newspaper. The letter was published, and many other people who were suffering from the same disease read it. They were all cured by the use of THERAPION.

THE NEW PHRASE REMOVAL

THERAPION

which can be used with safety, and which is a great discovery. It is a powerful remedy for the discharges, internal and external, the use of which does irreparable harm by large the foundation of disease and other serious diseases.

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Auction.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 28th day of October, 1908, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
(corner of Ice House Street),

THE FOLLOWING

VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.:

ALL THOSE TWO PIECES OF PARCELS OF GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office respectively as MARINE LOT NO. 264 and MARINE LOT NO. 265, together with the messuages thereon known as Nos. 21, 23, 24, 25 Praya, Kennedy Town.

Annual Crown rent payable in respect of Marine Lot No. 264—\$182.00, and in respect of Marine Lot No. 265—\$208.00. Area, Marine Lot No. 264—16,351 Square Feet, Marine Lot No. 265—18,805 Square Feet or thereabouts.

Each of the above Lots is held for the unexpired residue of the term of 999 years commencing on the 24th day of June, 1887.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908. [912]

Intimations

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [139]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VIELS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEIL

INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong,

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and Household.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED, \$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS, \$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, \$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP, \$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION, \$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake any responsibility for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$30 per annum.
Weekly—\$12 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. (On order sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.)
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.

On October 3, 1908, at Chungking, West China, to Leonard and Caroline N. Wigham, a son, KENNETH BERNARD.
On October 8, 1908, at Newchwang, the wife of GEORGE ARTHUR TISDALE, of a daughter.
On October 11, 1908, at Fenchow, the wife of E. E. BULLOCK, of a son, Samuel, of a son.
At Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jordan, a son, RAYMOND.

MARRIAGES.

On September 26, 1908, at Saint Pierre de Chaillet, Paris, Lieutenant SALVADOR ROXAS-ELIO, 1st Regiment de la Legion Etrangere, eldest son of the late Monsieur Roxas-Ello and of Madame Roxas-Ello of Bordeaux, to EMILY LOUISE (Milly) eldest daughter of Mrs. J. V. Iburg, of Towers, of 22, Rue de la Tremoille, Champs Elysees, Paris, late of Shanghai.

On Saturday, October 17, 1908, Shanghai, JAMES JOHNSON, only son of the late George Dawe, Esq., of Newfoundland, to MARY LANGRISH, eldest daughter of Lady Morris and the late James P. Fox, Esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland.

DEATH.

On October 18, 1908, at Shanghai, ELIZABETH JANE PATTERSON, aged 40 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908.

INTERPORT AMBITIES.

SHANGHAI'S WELCOME TO HONGKONG VISITORS.

The N. C. D. News writes editorially on 20th inst.:—Rarely if ever has Shanghai witnessed, at one and the same time, such a varied combination of interport contests as that through which we are now passing. Last week the shooting for the Interport Challenge Shield took place; when, if our men were unable to repeat their successes of the two previous years, it is permissible to think, without detracting from the merits of Shanghai, that they had unusual ill-luck in the conditions under which they had to shoot. To-day

we are welcoming the cricket eleven and lawn tennis pair from Hongkong; to-morrow it will be the turn of the Yokohama rowing four which enjoys the distinction of being the first crew from another port that will have competed in a Shanghai regatta; although, as a correspondent reminded us yesterday, a crew went from Shanghai to Hongkong in the year 1886. Why the experiment was not repeated it is difficult to understand, and it is to be hoped that the precedent once again established this year may be acted upon regularly in future, as in other branches of sport. With regard to the conditions of the approaching trials, the claims of private business, a continual difficulty in interport athletics, have been indicated in two cases in the Hongkong eleven during recent days. But on the whole our visitors would appear to be bringing a fairly representative team; and against any deficiency which they may experience in this respect it will be remembered that Shanghai's cricketers have suffered—not a little—from enforced want of practice in the bad weather of recent weeks. Outside the athletic programme of each day a full programme of entertainments has been organized, and from these as well as from the intervals of unofficial hospitality we may hope that our guests will carry away with them a sense of the general and hearty pleasure that we feel in welcoming them to Shanghai.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

As a mark of Imperial favour the Empress Dowager has sent a box of ginseng pills to Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai who is reported to be seriously ill.

THE Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending October 10, amounted to 21,611.68 tons and the sales during the same period to 21,344.05 tons.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Barton to represent the Hongkong Hockey Club on the Wong Nei Chong and Queen's Recreation Grounds Committee, vice Mr. T. C. Gray resigned.

A PEKING dispatch reports that the Council of State Affairs has asked the Throne to issue an Imperial decree making the limit of time for the opium abolition of opium cultivation and opium consumption throughout the Empire five years, beginning with 1909.

THE s.s. *Tenyo Maru*, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, left Shanghai at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and arrived at Hongkong at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, the 23rd inst., making the trip in 45 and half hours, or a speed of a trifle better than 18 miles an hour.

A PEKING letter states that at a recent conference of the members of the Ministry of Posts and Communications it was decided to refuse foreign assistance in the shape of foreign engineers to construct the Huichou-Chiaochow Railway, and to employ only Chinese engineers in the work.

THE Minister of Posts and Communications has instructed the Governor of Kwangsi to request at the gentry of that province to start work on the proposed Kwangsi Railway without any further delay, and to inform them that if they do not make haste to build the line, the concession will be cancelled.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

St. John's Cathedral \$253.26
Zoroastrian Charity Fund 100
Peak Church 15

THE marriage took place at Kobe on October 10 of Mr. A. Whitworth Allen of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Miss B. Lucas, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Lucas, one of Kobe's oldest residents. On the same day Mr. Alfred L. C. Nicolle, of the Standard Oil Co. at Izumi, was married to Miss Regina Rosenblatt, niece of Mr. J. Lyons.

AT St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, the Holy Communion will be administered at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. (when the Church parade party of "F" Company, Middlesex Regiment, will attend, weather permitting). Holy Baptism at 12.15 noon. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The Offertories will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, which is in the Treasurer's debt, and has to meet large claims in the near future.

It seems, according to a Peking dispatch, that an audience was granted the Dalai Lama by the Throne after all, but not in the cordial manner which was expected on such an occasion. In other words, the audience was purely a formal one; the Empress Dowager merely asked the Pontiff how he fared during his journey from Wutaishan to Peking and remarked that as the weather was now becoming colder he should be prepared for it, coming as he did from high latitudes. It may appear that this remark was rather superfluous, but it will show the coldness and formality of the function as the audience came to an end immediately after.

THE will be general regret in Shanghai when it becomes known that a sad and serious accident occurred last month to Miss MacEwen, eldest daughter of Mr. A. P. MacEwen, (formerly "taipan" of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., and one of the most successful and popular Chairman that ever presided over the Municipal Council) of The Grove, Hongkong. Whilst out shooting, the gun the keeper was carrying slipped as the keeper was assisting her over a log, and the contents of both cartridges entered her left foot. The accident took place some distance from the lodge, and it was many hours before medical assistance could be procured. Sir Patrick Manson, as soon as he heard of it, motored over from Cloubur, a village 30 miles away, where he was staying for fishing. He still hopes that the foot may be saved. Miss MacEwen is progressing as favourably as can be expected.—*Shang-hai Times*.

Farewell to Admiral Stokes.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor gave a farewell dinner to Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Stokes at Government House, last night. The guests present were:—H. E. Colonel Darling, R.E., Hon. Mr. May, Hon. Mr. Rees Davies, Hon. Mr. Compere, Chev. and Mme. Volpicelli, Inspector Gen. and Mrs. Tait, Colonel Dumbleton, R.E., Col. Glover, D.S.O., and Mrs. Glover, Sir Henry Berkeley, Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Commander Ryan, R.N., Commander Heard, R.N., Commander Borrett, R.N., Commander Greffell, R.N., Commander and Mrs. Penfold, R.N., Major and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Macay, Captain Hart-Synnot, Mr. and Mrs. Peter, Lt. Commander J. Riddle, R.N., Lt. Blanchflower, R.N., Lt. Commander Walcott, R.N., Lt. Simson, R.A., Mrs. Freemantle, and Mrs. Beasley.

His Excellency in proposing the health of Admiral and Mrs. Stokes spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have asked you to dine to-night as friends of Admiral and Mrs. Stokes, to bid them farewell. It was a bold thing to do, for I am well aware I shall incur the resentment of everyone who is not included to-night, for I believe there is none in the Colony who does not claim to be their friend. Unfortunately the space at my disposal is limited, and I could only select the few to represent the many. It is a grievous thing to say farewell, and I am sure it is no less grievous to them than it is to us. In a long experience extending over nearly 20 years of administrative work, I have never met a man with whom it was a greater pleasure to do business than it has been with Admiral Stokes. Always courteous, always ready to do even more than was asked of him, always obliging, a man whose heart is too large to be capable of taking offence where none was meant. For my own part—and I think the Admiral will feel in this as I do—whenever the time has come for me to leave the sphere of work, whatever it might be, in which I was engaged I have always felt that I would far sooner know that I was leaving affection and regrets behind me, than a record of achievements, however brilliant, mixed with a feeling of relief that I was going. That feeling of affection and regret is one which Admiral and Mrs. Stokes can be assured that they leave behind them when they say good-bye to Hongkong. And I have spoken this of Admiral Stokes what am I to say of the loss we are experiencing in losing Mrs. Stokes? Every class from the humblest in this Colony has learnt to rely on her ready sympathy, her kindness of heart, and her generosity. She will leave a gap amongst us which it will indeed be hard to fill. But we shall know that though she has left us, she is a friend who will not forget friendships once formed, and we shall hope that in the future we may meet again in Old England. It is the custom on occasions such as this to pay adulatory and sometimes fulsome compliments and to deal in indiscriminate praise—and it is a custom I detest. If I have seemed to use some superlatives it is because I feel them, and I am confident that I am expressing the feelings of everyone at this table. I will add for the relief of the Admiral that we do not expect any speech from him in reply to the few remarks I have made—in introducing the toast which I am about to propose to you:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink with me the health of Admiral and Mrs. Stokes and to wish them success and happiness wherever they are and in whatever sphere they may be called upon to fill.

Admiral Stokes then briefly thanked His Excellency for the kind terms he had used towards them, and the guests for the toast with which they had honoured them.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

H. V. SERGEANT SAVES A CHILD FROM DROWNING.

It would appear from the gallant feat accomplished by a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, that that gentleman is qualifying himself for the much-coveted medal of the Royal Humane Society. It was while waiting at Blake Pier at 5 p.m., yesterday, for the launch to convey him to Camp, at Stonecutters Is., that Sergt. S. A. Seth, H.V.C., who was in company with a number of friends, heard a commotion at the southern end of the pier. The crowd by their vociferous yelling and shouting unmistakably intimated that some untoward incident had happened. When Sergt. Seth proceeded to ascertain the cause of the excitement he discovered a little Chinese child about two years of age struggling helplessly in the water. It had dropped through a hole in the removal of the plank from the pier floor into the harbour. Taking in the child's predicament, Sergt. Seth without a moment's hesitation rushed to the side of the pier and dived into the sea. He was then clad in his full uniform with belt, heavy ammunition boots and putties. Strong swimmer that he is, in spite of the dragging weight of the soaked ammunition, Sergt. Seth struggled valiantly for the drowning child. The rescuer just managed to reach the youngster before it had had time to sink and lifting the "little one" on to his stout shoulder he swam for the pier steps, rewarded with the trophy of a rescued child whom he tenderly delivered to the custody of the grateful mother. The boat woman was profuse in her expressions of thanks to her child's saviour whom she described to the admiring crowd of the gallant deed as "A No. 1 good-hearted gentleman."

Sergt. Seth then returned to his office at the Dairy Farm Co. of which he is the well-known secretary, for a change of uniform and was back to catch the 6 p.m. launch to the Volunteer Camp at Stonecutters.

A "Magnetic" Revolver.

INDIANS ATTACK MESS-ROOM BOY.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR ON S.S. "TRANQUERAR."

Of all the dastardly deeds that have occurred in this Colony for some time past every one of them fades into insignificance when compared with an incident which happened on board the Danish steamer *Tranquerar*, in this harbour, a few days ago. The story might sound strange but the old saying, "Truth is stranger, etc.", applies in this case.

The steamer *Tranquerar*, 2,226 (Captain C. van Deyn) arrived in port from Moji four days ago. On the afternoon of her arrival, the 19th instant, two Indians, presumably Chinese, went aboard to sell their wares which consisted chiefly of jewellery and walking sticks. Very little, if any, purchases were made, but this did not appear to worry the hawkers, who still remained on deck, speaking quietly among themselves.

A bell rang. Two sailors, one of whom was named Iveson, appeared on deck. The Indians left off their conversation, and approached him, bowing very courteously.

"I know," said one of the Indians, mysteriously, "that you have a revolver of your own on board." "I am anxious to have it."

Iveson was amazed. After a while he replied that he had a revolver and that if the man wanted it he was willing to sell.

"We have no money to buy it with," the dusky individual went on, "but we can come to some arrangement. I will give you some jewellery, or, if you like, some sticks in exchange for it."

This did not appeal to the sailor, who stated that he wanted money, otherwise the revolver would remain in his possession.

The Indians expressed their regret and left the ship, while Iveson went to his work, forgetting the incident. At about seven o'clock that evening the Indians, strangely enough, appeared on board the ship again, sought out Iveson, and renewed their offer! Once more they were disappointed. The sailor would have none of their goods—money, only money, he wanted—and leaving the two men standing on the deck, he returned to the fore-cabin, and to his room, which he shared with a mess-room boy named Rasmussen, of some eighteen summers.

Thinking the matter was at an end, Iveson dressed himself and went ashore. The rest of the story, or as much of it as he can remember, is told by Rasmussen himself.

About five o'clock in the following morning (20th) I got up and went to the deck to get the air," he said. "I approached the night watchman and asked him the time. His reply was '5.15.' After a minute or so on deck I started to return to my bunk. When I reached the entrance to the room I chanced to look behind, and there, to my surprise, I saw the two Indians, who had been selling things on board the previous day, following me."

"I asked them what they wanted. They said, 'The revolver,' which, by the way, was lying on a table in the room, and in clear view of the Indians. I told them they could not have it, but before I could do anything they forced their way into the room, pushing me in front of them, and one of the men seized the revolver. I objected. The revolver was pointed at my head, and I was told 'to get away to bed and shut up.'"

The plucky lad refused to obey the order, and was making his way to open the door, which the Indians had closed behind them when they entered, to call for assistance, when he was suddenly seized; a blow on the head with a stick sent him to the floor. In the next minute he was picked up, taken out of his cabin, carried a few feet away, and dumped into the lower sail locker—a twenty-foot drop—where he was left for dead. Quickly batten down the hatch—the scoundrels made good their escape with the article for which they would have committed murder to procure—the revolver.

At daybreak Rasmussen was nowhere to be found. A continued search for him was kept up all day long, but it was not until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the sail locker—the last place imaginable—was visited that the unfortunate youth was found, in an unconscious condition. He was taken to the deck and attended to by the ship's surgeon, Dr. Hoch, and when he had recovered sufficiently, was taken to the hospital, where he remained until to-day when he was discharged. It is pleasing to note that the lad sustained no broken bones, his injuries consisting of a few scratches about the body and a grazed forehead.

The matter was reported by the captain to the Danish Consul (Mr. G. Friesland) who notified police headquarters this morning. The police have taken up the matter and are leaving nothing unturned to bring the desperadoes to book.

The *Tranquerar* left the following day for Saigon. Meanwhile, Rasmussen is detained here until such time as he may be permitted to re-join.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next at 3.45 p.m. Following are the orders of the day:—

Report of committee appointed to consider amendments to various bye-laws. Bye-laws for the disinfection of infected premises, etc. Return from the Building Authority relative to the houses in Victoria and Kowloon to be dealt with under Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. Correspondence relative to latrine accommodation at No. 14 Des Voeux Road Central. Application from Inspector Watson for 9 months' leave of absence. Application for permission to erect two water closets on the roof of the Taikeo Dockyard Office. Application for permission to retain six bicycles on the first floor of No. 31, Ko Shing Street. Monthly statement for the month ending September 30th and for the week ending October 3rd and 10th, 1908. Return for the week ending October 17th and 24th, 1908.

The Peak Tragedy.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

SHOPKEEPER'S CLUMSINESS CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

Details particular are to hand to-day in connection with the death of the shop coolie (Ku Tung) who was killed at Mount Kellett, the Peak, the other day, a record of which we printed in our last issue. The facts were obtained from private sources and are believed to be correct.

On Thursday afternoon, Ku Tung, who was really a shop-keeper, and not a coolie, as was previously stated, went to the Peak to collect a number of debts from cooks and "boys," to whom he had supplied rice and condiments. While proceeding to the upper level in a tramcar, Ku Tung accidentally soiled the clean white trousers of a coolie, who was seated at his side. It would appear that the shop-keeper in crossing his leg touched the coolie with his shoe, leaving an imprint on his trousers. The coolie lost his temper and called the shopkeeper an ugly name. The latter, it was alleged, struck the coolie on the face. It was there that the seed which led to the tragedy was sown.

Nothing more was said between the two men during the remainder of the journey. Reaching the tram station, the shopkeeper was the first to leave the car, and he was quickly followed by the coolie, who stopped him on the road and demanded an explanation. Whether he got any satisfaction or not it is impossible to say, but the coolie was seen to strike the shopkeeper on the forehead with his fist. What followed is not clear, but as an hour or so later the shopkeeper, who had got together a number of his friends, all of whom were armed with some instrument, proceeded to Mount Kellett to settle the dispute. Evidently the coolie had expected that retaliation would take this form and he also had a group of his clansmen at hand, each one carrying a bamboo pole. The result is obvious. The belligerents pitched into each other "tooth and nail," and from all accounts the Peak has not witnessed so fierce a fight for years.

The encounter lasted several minutes. The shopkeeper's band (Heungshanses) retreated in the direction of Stewart Terrace, where some minutes later the dead body of the shopkeeper was found. Death is believed to have been caused by a blow received in the neighbourhood of the spleen.

The three suspects arrested—Kwok Leung, 24, and Li Shek Shue, 28, chair coolies, in the employ of Mr. Davidson, of 51, Mount Kellett, and Chu Kae, a waterman, in the employ of Hon Mr. W. J. Gresson, 44, Plunkett Road—are in custody on charges of murder. The trial is expected to take place some time next week.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held on 20th inst. at the Company's office on the Bund, Shanghai. The chairman of the Court of Directors, Mr. J. N. Jameson, presided. After the reading of the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—As the report and accounts of the past year have been with you for more than a fortnight we will, with your permission, take them as read. The business for your consideration at this meeting is the passing of the report and accounts, the declaration of a final dividend and bonus to contributors, to place £250,000 out of the profits for the year to silver reserve, and to transfer the balance of working account to underwriting reserve account closing the account for 1907. We are now having times of keen competition, deplorably low insurance rates, and depression in trade; and shareholders will rightly expect a word from the directors concerning the affairs of the Company. I am glad to say your directors have no discouraging word to utter, for they are justly hopeful that with the return to normal activity in trade the earnings will quicken and increase. As to the conduct of your affairs, there is no change in the policy of the administration; that policy is progress by careful and conservative methods. In bringing forward plans in 1903 for remodelling the North China Insurance Company, the aims the directors had in view were the constant building up of reserve funds, and increased returns to shareholders and contributors. The wisdom of the shareholders in confirming these suggestions of the directors has been fully confirmed. For the last four years you have received fifteen per cent dividend—where previously you have eight per cent; and by a glance at the accounts you will see how steadily your reserves have increased until they are now more than three times the paid in capital of your company. You will also notice that you have 8 1/2 class investments amounting to two millions of taels, to give confidence and satisfaction to our policy holders.

Before putting the first resolution to the meeting I shall be pleased to give any further information that may be required. No shareholders had any questions to ask and the meeting terminated after the passing of the following resolutions:—

That the report and accounts as now presented by the chairman and seconded by Mr. W. D. Little.

That a final dividend of 7 1/2 per cent, on the paid-up capital, and a bonus of 15 per cent upon contributory premium be distributed, both payable at the exchange of 2/4 per tael; £15,000 to be transferred to silver reserve fund, and the balance transferred to underwriting reserve account, closing the account for 1907—proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. H. R. Kinnear.

That Messrs. Jameson, De Gray, Bide, Kinnear, Little and Meyerlik be re-elected Directors of the Company, and that the remuneration of the Directors be £15,000 per annum—proposed by Mr. J. M. Young, and seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

That Messrs. Wingrove and Hayter be re-elected auditors of the Company—proposed by Mr. A. C. Hunter.

The Chairman—Thank you gentlemen for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be issued to-morrow.

New N. D. L. Lighter.

FOR SINGAPORE SERVICE.

LAUNCH AT KOWLOON.

The steam lighter *Aythia* is the latest vessel to be launched from the shipyard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. The ceremony took place this morning in the presence of a representative gathering of the officers with their wives of the N.D.L. and gentlemen interested in shipping. Among those present were Admiral Li Chuu, Commodore Liu and Lin of Canton, Captain Wu, Capt. von Riegen, superintendent engineer, N.D.L., and Mrs. von Riegen, Capt. Hermeling, Mr. and Mrs. Manner, Mr. Peterer, Capt. and Mrs. Kohler, Capt. and Mrs. Bremer, Capt. and Mrs. Schmetz, Capt. and Mrs. Reher, Mr. and Mrs. Schill, Mr. and Mrs. Wessels, Mr. Berblinger, Miss Gottschalk, Capt. and Mrs. Lees, Capt. Rosinski, Capt. Botebuh, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. R. Mitchell, chief manager, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Mr. W. Wilson, manager Kowloon Docks, and the superintendents at the yard.

The "Aythia" was prettily decorated with bunting.

The visitors arrived shortly before 9 a.m. and took their stands on the platform. When all was ready the officer in charge of the launching directed the removal of the last block and as it fell to the ground and the stays dropped the steel hull began its downward course seaward not before, however, Mrs. Hand, wife of Mr. Hand, the superintendent shipwright at Kowloon, had broken the lagoon of wine on her bow and named the lighter the *Aythia*. The vessel glided down the ways in pretty form and took the water without a hitch amidst hearty cheers and a salvo of crackers.

At the conclusion of the first part of the ceremony, the guests, at Mr. Mitchell's invitation, proceeded to the drawing office where the customary felicitous speeches were exchanged.

"Success to the *Aythia*," was proposed by Manager Mitchell, who also thanked Mrs. Hand for christening the vessel and to whom the speaker presented a gold chain bracelet with the usual commemorative inscription on behalf of his Company.

Replying for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Capt. von Riegen eulogised the Dock Co. for the excellent job they made of the seventh steel steam lighter the Dock had built for the N. D. L. within the last two years.

Mr. Hand briefly thanked Mr. Mitchell for his kind reference to Mrs. Hand in his speech. The ceremony then concluded.

The *Aythia* is the seventh steel screw steam lighter completed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, represented in Hongkong by their agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co. Following are her dimensions:—Length over all 158 ft., between perpendiculars 153 ft. 6 in., breadth moulded 29 ft., depth moulded 11 ft., height of bulwarks 8 ft., draught 3 ft. 5 in. has a cargo carrying capacity of 8,500 piculs and is designed to steam 7 1/2 knots an hour. Unlike her sister ships all of which are employed in the rice trade on the Menam, the *Aythia* will be despatched to Singapore there to be attached as a valuable addition to the fleet of lighters of the N.D.L. She is a decided acquisition.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

Recent cable advices received from the Headquarters of the Company announce the continuation of the double daily train service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. between Vancouver and Montreal. East and West-bound the Company will dispatch two superbly equipped trains daily, maintaining their present fast schedule until further notice. This item will be of interest and moment to those returning home by the Canadian Pacific Route, the double service enabling the traveller to pass through the magnificent Rocky Mountain scenery by daylight and making the matter of stop-over at Vancouver and other points en route one of great convenience.

Particulars of this train service may, we understand, be obtained from the agents of the Company in the Orient.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS.

French (*Tourane*) 26th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 28th inst.
Indian (*Lahore*) 30th inst.
American (*Korea*) 31st prox.

The s.s. *Rubi* left Manila on 24th inst., and is due here on 26th inst., at 6 p.m.
The H. A. L. s.s. *Sikhona* left Singapore on 23rd inst., at noon, and may be expected here on 30th inst., at 2 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Manila* left Sydney on 20th inst., and may be expected here on 11th prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, which left here on 23rd inst., arrived at Genoa 21st inst., at 6 a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yawata Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 24th inst., and is expected here on 26th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Hikohi Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 23rd inst., and is expected here on 26th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Wakasa Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 20th inst., and is expected here on 26th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru*, Bombay Line, left Bombay for this port via Colombo, and Singapore on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 11th prox.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan*, arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m., on 24th inst., and left again at 5 p.m., same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 2 a.m. on 26th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Kyowa*, with the American Mail from San Francisco on 6th inst., will sail from Yokohama on 25th inst., and will be due to arrive in Hongkong on 26th inst.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

HONGKONG VICTORIOUS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd October,

5.35 p.m.

In the interport tennis match in the singles Mr. C. A. Carr beat Mr. Saunders by three sets to love.

In connection with the interport tennis, the *Shanghai Times* writes: We are informed that Messrs. Wheelock and Fearon will represent Shanghai in the doubles and Mr. Saunders will do battle for the Model Settlement in the singles. Mr. C. A. Carr and Captain Bentley will represent Hongkong. From the names of Shanghai's selection we do not think the best pair has been chosen to represent the Settlement. The play of Wallace and Velich in the Lester Cup Competition warrants giving them a trial against the Hongkong cracks.

CHINESE IN ANNAM.

REMISSION OF POLL-TAX.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 23rd October.

The Chinese Minister to Paris has telegraphed to the Waiwupu to the effect that the French Government has agreed to remit the poll-tax levied on Chinese subjects in Annam.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

PREPARATIONS AT AMOY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 23rd October.

A telegram has reached the Waiwupu from Amoy that, in consequence of the typhoon which visited that port, and subsequent heavy rains, the preparations for the reception of the American Fleet have been wrecked.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S SON.

A PROMISING OFFICIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 23rd October.

H.E. Wu Ting Fang has recommended for preferment the son of H.E. Chang Chih-tung, who is attached to his Legation as first secretary, as an official possessed of great ability and tact.

An Imperial rescript has been issued approving of Minister Wu's recommendations.

[Reuters.]

The French Minister of Marine.

LONDON, 22nd October.

M. Alfred Picart, a civil engineer, and quite outside naval circles, has been appointed French Minister of Marine.

Bulgaria and Turkey.

The interview of the Bulgarian envoys with the Grand Vizier was of the most satisfactory nature, and an amicable understanding is practically assured.

Montenegro.

A warlike demonstration has occurred at Cetinje where two of the daughters of Prince Nicholas headed a procession with banners waving, and the singing of war songs.

The Austro-Hungarian Legation is guarded.

SINO-JAPAN TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

It is reported that after repeated conferences between the Chinese and Japanese delegates the Sino-Japan Telegraph Convention was signed at Tokyo on the 18th instant. The two Governments have decided not to publish the Convention for the time being. According to a reliable authority the Convention comprises the following provisions:—

1. That portion of the Tairen-Chefoo submarine cable lying at a point 23 nautical miles off Chefoo shall be owned by the Japanese Government, while the rest is to be the property of the Chinese Government.
2. That the Chinese Government shall erect telegraph wires to connect the submarine cables with the Japanese Post Office at Chefoo and that the Japanese Post Office shall receive telegrams written in Japanese for the benefit of the Japanese residents.
3. That of the telegraph wires erected in Manchuria by Japan during the late war, that portion lying outside the railway compound shall be purchased by the Chinese Government, but even after the purchase by China a Japanese flag shall be placed in charge of the installation for the benefit of the Japanese residents in the open ports.
4. That the Chinese Government shall also be given up jointly by the two countries.

The American Fleet.

IN THE TEETH OF A GALE.

ARRIVAL IN JAPAN.

[N. O. D. News Service.]

Tokio, October 17.

Rear-Admiral Sperry has sent a wireless telegram through the station on the Kii promontory to Vice-Admiral Ijima who commands the Japanese squadron for the reception of the American Fleet, announcing that he expects to arrive at Yokohama at about nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th instant.

A wireless telegraphic message to the *Kokumin Shimbu* from its correspondent on board Admiral Sperry's flagship says that the Fleet encountered a gale on the morning of the 17th instant, when north of Luzon. The interval between the ships was doubled, to a distance of 800 yards, and speed was reduced from ten to eight knots.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The gale increased during the 17th and continued on the 18th instant. Great head seas broke over the decks and hatches had to be battened down, but all the ships proved splendid sea qualities. The *Virginia*, *New Jersey* and *Wisconsin* each lost two life boats. The *Kearsarge's* foretopmast was carried away. The gunner's mate of the *Rhode Island* was washed away and drowned, and a seaman from both the *Minnesota* and the *Illinois* was washed overboard but was rescued. The gunner's mate of the *Missouri* died of heart disease, and the flags of the Fleet are flying half-mast. Admiral Sperry has ordered the fourth division to drop astern on account of its lower steaming power.

RETURN OF FINE WEATHER.

The gale subsided on the morning of October 14 and the ships have resumed their former speed of ten knots. The fourth division quickened up to eleven and a half knots and has rejoined the Fleet. The 11th patch boat *Yankton* is slightly in advance of the Fleet.

THE ARRIVAL.

Tokio, October 18.

The American Fleet anchored at Yokohama at ten minutes before nine this morning. The *Yankton* arrived at Yokohama at five o'clock.

Later.

At five o'clock this morning the Japanese escort squadron outside Yokohama Bay sighted the American battleship fleet advancing in single column. At half-past six the squadron advanced and the cruiser *Soya* (ex *Yaryang*) and the flagship *Connecticut* at a distance of five hundred metres exchanged salutes of thirteen guns.

Taking up its position at the head of the fleet, the dispatch-boat *Mogami*, followed by the *Tatsuma*, then led the way to the harbour which was reached about nine o'clock.

The *Connecticut* and the *Mikasa*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Baron Ijima, exchanged salutes. By ten o'clock the American fleet had come to anchor in the harbour, in double line within the two lines of Japanese men-of-war.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The morning was devoted to an exchange of formal calls. In the afternoon a garden party was given by the Yokohama Municipality, and in the evening a dinner, which was to be followed by a soiree at the Governor's residence and a lantern procession, with general illuminations and fireworks.

Immense crowds through every available spot on shore, and extraordinary enthusiasm is being shown. Fierce struggle takes place for places in the trains and the railway traffic is disorganized.

Cloudy weather prevails.

Yokohama and Tokio are decorated with American and Japanese flags, which are also flying over the trains and trains.

To-morrow the American Admirals and Captains come to Tokio.

THE NATIONAL WELCOME.

Elder Statesmen, Ministers, Admirals and Generals contribute the warmest sentiments to the Papers. Prince Ito says that the visit of the Fleet is an additional token of the unbroken friendship between the two countries.

The *Kokumin Shimbu* on behalf of the Government and people of Japan extends a most cordial welcome to the Fleet. The Reception Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Baron Ijima, who attended the Japanese Tercentenary, will leave nothing undone, says the semi-official organ, to make the Fleet's stay as enjoyable as possible. "The presentation of the year is ideal for festivities, and Tokio Bay with its many headlands is admirably suited to give an expectant people the fullest view of the great Fleet, whose coming a little over half a century after the first visit of Commodore Perry is, indeed, a timely and powerful reminder of the unbroken friendship between the two countries. The sixteen battleships, continues the *Kokumin Shimbu*, "are representatives of the noble traditions of American justice and come to Japanese shores as heralds of peace. The Fleet's sojourn is all too brief, but it will strengthen the impression made by the visit of the American Commission for the Tokyo Exhibition and of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, and it will defeat the mischievous attempts of busy nobodies seeking to alienate us. America and Japan are sisters, peacefully travelling to the same goal in the Far East, both adhere staunchly to the principles of the open door and equal opportunities. Complete agreement has existed regarding the promotion of our common interests and nothing prevents the continuance of this same agreement in the future. Japan fervently desires to co-operate with America for the development of the common welfare of the two countries."

The Japanese organ concludes by expressing its confidence that the memory of the Fleet's visit will remain as a lasting heritage of true permanent affection.

Other papers write in more cordial terms. The *Yomiuri* and the *Asahi* publish English translations of the Japanese papers, and the *Asahi* also publishes a special edition in English dealing with the visit.

come fraternization and drawing together of the two peoples.

RECEPTION OF OFFICIALS IN TOKIO.

Tokio, October 19.

Rear-Admiral Sperry and his Staff, with Rear-Admirals Richard Wainwright, William A. Emory, and Seston Schroeder, Commanders of the second, third and fourth divisions respectively, and the Captain of the Fleet, arrived at Shimbashi Station this morning by special train, in which everything was arranged on American lines.

The station was a solid mass of people, while crowds of spectators thronged the approaches. Fifteen hundred school children were grouped in the station compound and sang the American National Anthem with great effect.

Rear-Admiral Sperry, with his Staff and the three other Admirals, was driven to the Shiba Station, where the Captains were taken to the Imperial Hotel, where they will be entertained at the Government's expense.

An exchange of official calls took place subsequently and this evening the American Ambassador gives a dinner, followed by a reception in honour of the naval visit.

The Tokio Press will entertain at a Japanese dinner the four correspondents accompanying the Fleet, representing respectively *Laffan's Agency*, the United Press Association, *The New York Herald*, and another paper.

The first batch of American bluejackets, 170 in all, will visit Tokio to-day.

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Tokio, October 20.

Rear-Admiral Sperry with Rear-Admirals Wainwright, Emory and Schroeder and other high officers of the American Fleet were received in audience by the Emperor of Japan this morning, and remained in the Palace for luncheon.

This evening the Minister of Marine gives a dinner in their honour.

DOMESTIC WORRIES.

A WIFE'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

Looking very dejected and with worried printed clearly on her brow Mrs. Belarmina Lobo, a lady of middle age, told a very sorrowful story of neglect to the Police Court, this morning. She had prosecuted her husband—T. Lobo—a clerk in the employ of Messrs. L. M. Alvares and Company for maintenance, claiming \$10 a week. Very truly the lady stepped into the witness stand, and between "old sobs, the story, with great feeling, of how she had been deserted and left without support. At the conclusion of her story she was subjected to a severe cross-examination by her husband.

"Do you ever drink?" was the first question he hurled at her.

"Yes," came the answer, "but only during meals."

Why did you first leave Manila?—In order to accompany my daughter.

Did you ever drive out in Manila?—No.

Why did I send you away?—On account of money matters, I believe.

When I sent you to Singapore, what did I do with the children?—You sent them away for no purpose at all.

How old is the eldest boy?—15 years.

How long did you receive my allowance since you left Manila?—For one year.

Did you have a second husband?—No.

Who is Marquis?—I don't know.

Did you never receive any money from the Hongkong Bank?—I only received \$50 once.

The defendant at this stage was called to the stand and interrogated by the magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood).

When did you marry your wife? On the 5th November, 1897.

Was she then a widow?—She was a ten days' widow.

Where did you marry her?—In Singapore.

You have three sons?—Yes.

Were they all born in Singapore?—Yes.

When you left Singapore, did your wife accompany you?—No.

Did you support her between the time you left Singapore and your stay in Manila?—Yes.

Why did you send her away?—Because I found her one night with her sixteen-year-old daughter drinking with a number of young men in her company.

How long did she stay in Singapore?—Till 1905.

Did you support her?—Yes, to the extent of \$50 a month.

Why did she leave the place?—She was deported by the Customs authorities for importing her children who were suffering from trachoma.

When did you arrive in Hongkong?—On the 16th of January.

Where do you live?—In the "Pocahontas."

Is it a house-boat?—No, it is the name of a house.

What is the rent?—\$3 a month.

Do your three sons live with you?—Yes.

Who looks after them?—The No. 1 "boy."

Are you in debt?—I owe \$830.

When you arrived in Hongkong, were you in debt?—No.

How much money did you have when you landed?—\$1.

When did you obtain a situation?—On the 15th of February.

Mr. J. H. Gardner (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) who appeared to prosecute, took up the case now.

You are acquainted, he asked, with Mrs. Domingo Santos?—I know her.

You could afford to live with another woman and not support your own lawful wife?—I did not live with her. She only stayed in the house.

Did you follow this woman to Peel Street?—Yes.

She has five children?—Yes.

You pay 10/- a week for her to keep her children?—Yes.

The magistrate then adjourned the case to the 27th inst.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE SUNNING FLOODS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

The magistrate of Sun Hing district has forwarded a report to the Viceroy on the recent disastrous floods, in which he stated that on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant incessant and heavy rains were experienced, and subsequently floods visited the district and the city wall was broken to an extent of over 200 feet. In the city itself 1,144 houses have either been swept away or destroyed, and 6,510 more in the various villages in the district. In the report the official asked for authority to appropriate money from the official funds to meet the present urgent demand in relieving sufferers.

Yesterday, the committee of the Canton Flood Fund Bazaar held a meeting; there were present some two hundred people, and Mr. Lai Kwai Pui occupied the chair. After some discussion it was agreed that \$40,000 should, in the first instance, be appropriated from the amount collected at the recent bazaar for immediate relief of the sufferers in the affected districts. The committee then also organized two expeditions to be despatched by to-day with 8,000 catties of rice to the flooded places for distribution to the poverty-stricken peasantry.

A remittance of \$1,000 has been received by the Central Relief Committee from the Chinese trading in Manila towards the funds for the assistance of flood sufferers.

GUNBOAT MISSING.

The gunboat *Sham Hong*, which left Canton on the 4th instant for Linchow prefecture, has not arrived at her destination according to a telegram received yesterday from the officials of the Linchow prefecture, by Admiral Li Chun. It is said that the *Sham Hong*, two days after her departure from Canton, met with a typhoon and she is now supposed to have foundered, as no news has been heard of her since her departure.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

At a meeting held on the 14th instant by the guild of medicine dealers, in Canton, in connection with the Japanese boycott, more stringent resolutions were passed to the effect that in future if any of their members be found infringing the guild's regulations by selling Japanese medicine or medicine compounds he will be dismissed from membership and will not be allowed to rejoin at any time and if any assistant in their members' employ is found selling Japanese medicine privately, disregarding his master's order, he will be dismissed immediately and he may not be again employed by any member of the guild. Circulars containing the above regulations were passed round on the 20th inst. for the members of the guild to adhere to.

OPIUM-SMOKING OFFICIALS.

A number of officials, who were opium-smokers, have recently reported to the High Authorities that they have already rid themselves of the drug, but the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Chang Tsai, did not believe them, and he ordered them to be re-examined at the Anti-opium Asylum.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

MR. TANG SHAO-YI AND COUNT KOMURA.

Cordial and friendly sentiments were expressed in the speeches delivered by Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Chinese Commissioner now in Tokyo, at a dinner given by the former on the evening of the 18th instant, as reported in yesterday's issue.

Count Komura asserted that it was superfluous to say the mutual close relations between Japan and China and also the general situation in the Orient required the maintenance of the most friendly and cordial intercourse between the two countries. "Animated by this desire," the Japanese Government and people could but hope that the friendship happily existing between the two countries would be strengthened more than ever, but this friendship was real was not only evident from his assurances, but must have been realized by the personal experience of the Chinese Commissioner during his present visit to Japan. Count Komura was confident that to realise the fact just mentioned his distinguished guest would not fail to convey his impressions to his Government and people, and thus promote friendly relations between the two countries. While regretting that Mr. Tang's visit to Japan was so short, Count Komura assured him that he would see that everything was done to ensure his comfort during the visit, which he hoped would be repeated on a future occasion, and Mr. Tang again became his guest as on this evening.

In reply, Mr. Tang Shao-yi said that in leaving Peking he had received instructions from their Majesties the Emperor Dowager and the Emperor, enjoining him to use his utmost efforts to strengthen the friendship now existing between Japan and China, by coming in contact with Japanese officials and private individuals. Upon arriving in Japan he was warmly welcomed by the officials and people in Nankai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Tokyo, as well as on the steamers and by the train by which he travelled. Now he was entertained at a magnificent dinner at which he was enabled to enjoy the pleasant company of the Premier and all the other Ministers of State. This cordial reception fully demonstrated the true sentiment of the Government, and enabled him to carry out the Imperial instructions of their Majesties the Emperor Dowager and the Emperor. He promised to report to his Government the warm and genuine sentiments shown him by all the Ministers of State. While it was easy to establish constant relations between the officials of the two countries, he felt that it was more difficult to bring the people of the two countries into closer association. Still, he hoped that as Japanese and Chinese officials had enjoyed each other's company this evening, so might the people of the two countries meet and promote their friendship in the future. When this took place friendly relations between the two nations would be always maintained.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 4 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th October, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order,

S. A. SETH, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1908.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL ON MONDAY the 30th November, 1908, and THREE PRACTICE DANCES ON WEDNESDAY, 11th, 18th and 25th November, from 5 to 7 P.M.

Scotsmen desiring to subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the undersigned.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1908.

OPIUM IN INDO-CHINA.

The Indo-China Government gave way some time ago to the anti-opium addicts, and sought to check the consumption of the drug in the Colony of Cochinchina by raising the price by one-tenth of its value.

The result has been disappointing. The sales of the drug show no decrease, but actually an increase in some provinces. The Government, however, intends to go on with their anti-opium policy. The aim is to suppress opium smoking gradually, without running any risks from smugglers. It is admitted officially that the danger ahead arises from smugglers setting to work the moment the sale of the monopolised drug is stopped suddenly.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 23rd inst.:—

Continued slackness prevailed in our market during the past week, and the few unimportant transactions that have taken place have not been marked by any material change in rates.

The seventh ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., will take place on Saturday, the 31st inst.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled firmer, and are steady at \$800 after sales at the rate. The London quotation is unchanged.

Marine Insurance.—There are buyers of Cantons at \$175, ex the dividend of \$14 per share paid to-day. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 82, while Yangtses have been sold at Tls. 1674. Unions are steady at \$785.

Fire Insurance.—There are no changes to report in stocks under this heading.

Shipping.—Douglases can be obtained at \$34 and China and Manilas at \$15. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats continue in demand at \$384. Shell Transports remain steady at 4 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are unchanged and without business to report. Perak Sugars can be placed in the North at Tls. 90.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have sellers at Tls. 16.05. Raubs are weaker with sellers at \$7.

Docks Wharves and Buildings.—Humphreys Estates and Hongkong Hotels have buyers at \$9 and \$77, respectively. Shanghai Lands have strengthened to Tls. 116.

Cotton Mills.—In the North, there are sellers of Internationals at Tls. 64, while Lau Kung Mow have inquiries at Tls. 79. Soy Chees are also wanted at Tls. 235.

Miscellaneous.—Hongkong Electric have weakened to \$174 at which rate they can be had. Sales of China Providents have been effected at \$94, and Green Island Cements at \$10. Steam Laundries are steady at \$5, ex the dividend of 40 cents per share paid on the 19th inst. China Light and Powers are obtainable at \$54. The report of the General Managers of the Company for the year ending 30th February, and the six months ending 31st August, 1908, has been issued to shareholders. The total gross profit amount to \$140,917.23 leaving a balance, after allowing for interest on debenture bonds, payment of interest and other charges, of \$61,138.51 to be carried forward. The general managers state that these figures show a steady improvement in spite of the fact that the Company's earnings were considerably reduced in July and August, by typhoons and floods in Canton. Langkats can be sold at Tls. 635, while Sumatras have changed hands at the improved rate of Tls. 120.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 7 1/2.

At a largely attended meeting of merchants and of members of the educational institutions of Peking on Tuesday it was proposed to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Empress Dowager's birthday (November 3) with athletic sports, as a suitable festivity. At the end of the sports all present are then to proceed in a body to the American Legation to ask the Minister to convey the thanks of China to the American people for the remission of the unpaid portion of the American indemnity for the Boxer War.

To Let.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908.

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TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908.

[49]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Thomas & Co.)

Apply to—

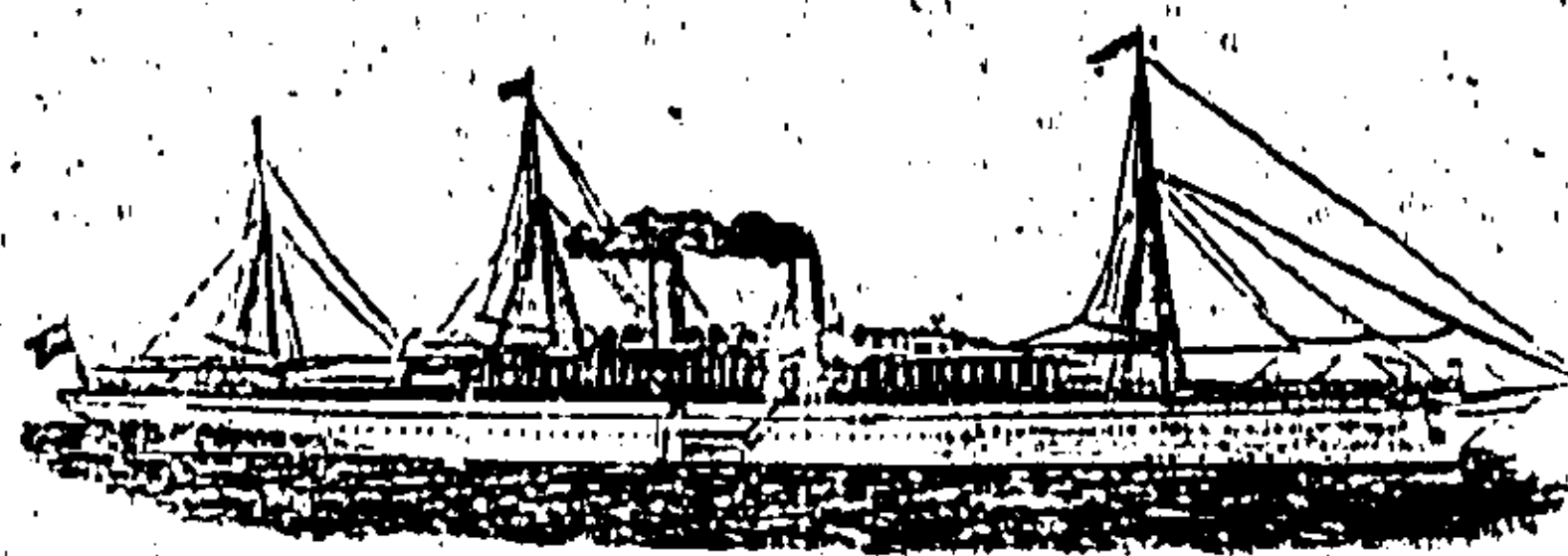
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

13 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"GLENFARG"	3,647	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28th	Nov. 25th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 14th	Dec. 5th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 12th	Jan. 5th, 1909.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 6th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th

"GLENFARG" is a Freighter only and does not carry Passengers.
"EMPEROR" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate or 2nd Class £40. " " £45.
First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to: J. W. ORRDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Paddar Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN, SWATOW & CHEFOO.	CHEONGSHING	TUESDAY, 27th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	FOOKSANG	WEDNESDAY, 28th Oct., Noon.
YOKKAICHI & KOBE.	OVA VC	WEDNESDAY, 28th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO.	HANGSANG	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., Noon.
MANILA.	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	KUTSANG	SATURDAY, 31st Oct., 1 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	LAISANG	FRIDAY, 6th Nov., 1 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 24 Days.
The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all made improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo in the high Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to: JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 24th October, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"KIANG"	27th Oct., 4 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"WEIYANG"	26th " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	27th " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	6th Nov., " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY I. & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	21st " "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia. For Freight or Passage, apply to: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 24th October, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates.
ROBI	1,540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.
LAPIO	1,540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

24th October, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE."

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 31st October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mooltan*, 15,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed direct by the R.M.S. *Macedonia*, due in London on 12th December, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to: E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 19th October, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 21st Nov., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is equipped throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 21st October, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail
<i>Buoric</i>	6,232	Shotton	Nov. 19
<i>Kumeric</i>	6,232	Cowley	Dec. 17
<i>Savris</i>	4,789	Boyd	Jan. 14
<i>Buoric</i>	4,445	Mathie	Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to: DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents. Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 10th October, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey 3/-
Meals 1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 11th Oct., 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 24th October, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE."

Captain Lancelotti, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: P. NALIN, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 19th October, 1908.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:
S.S. "PATHAN" 3rd Nov.
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 1st Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to: DODWELL & CO., LIMITED. Agents. Hongkong, 21st October, 1908.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INVERCLYDE" Nov. 13.
to be followed by
S.S. "BRAEMAR" On or about Nov. 29. (for NEW YORK only).

For freight and further information, apply to: SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 22nd October, 1908.

Intimations.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to: E. J. LOPES, C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—break-down—of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (such as the most prominent being sleeplessness, loss of appetite or nervous depression, or a state of prostration or even for all the ordinary ailments of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential to the system is the restoration of its VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY.

To throw off these morbid feelings, and experience a new life, as might be expected, the day may be more certainly secured by a course of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3.

It is taken in accordance with the printed directions, and, in any case, it will be the most healthful and restorative.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRASH.

Has a new mission in the world. It is a remedy for all ailments, and is a powerful stimulant for all constitutions and conditions, in all cases of debility, and is a powerful stimulant for all constitutions and conditions, in all cases of debility, and is a powerful stimulant for all constitutions and conditions, in all cases of debility.

THERAPION is sold by the principal chemists and druggists. It is a powerful stimulant for all constitutions and conditions, in all cases of debility, and is a powerful stimulant for all constitutions and conditions, in all cases of debility.

THERAPION is sold by the principal chemists and druggists. It is a powerful stimulant for all constitutions and conditions, in all cases of debility, and is a powerful stimulant for all constitutions and conditions, in all cases of debility.

WHITE BRAHMIN.

INDIAN LEADER ON THE SOURCES OF UNREST.

Mr. Lajpat Rai, who was deported from Lahore on 9 May last year for "sedition," and unconditionally released on 11 Nov., is now on a visit to England, and yesterday (Sept. 18) stated his opinions on the situation in India to a *Morning Leader* representative.

When he was deported, Rai described Mr. Lajpat Rai as "leader, organiser, financier, and inspirer of all the various manifestations of sedition and revolutionary violence in the Punjab."

"I had met him (writes our representative) on many occasions during his previous visit three years ago, and found little of the 'blood-thirsty revolutionary' about this earnest Punjab, keenly interested in educational reform, and deeply concerned with the poverty of the great masses of his countrymen. He had done excellent work in administering relief to the sufferers from the disastrous earthquake in the Kangra district in April, 1905, and he has now come straight from similar humane work in the famine-stricken districts of the United Provinces."

THE CURZON ERA.

Mr. Lajpat Rai is of opinion that the political situation in India had gone steadily worse since Lord Curzon went out as Viceroy. That energetic pro-consul had despised and ignored Indian public opinion, he had forged new fetters for the Indian Press, he had revolutionised Indian educational policy for the worse by making it a mere department of the administration, he had given his sanction to an open violation of the pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 in making racial distinctions in appointments to the public service, and by his amazing "Convocation Speech," had set all Indians by the ears by reflections upon their veracity.

Indeed the policy of the late Viceroy might be said to have been directed to strengthening the bureaucracy and Russifying the administration. Apart from the evils of Lord Curzon's personal regime, heavy and growing taxation, the rigid revenue system, and the corruption of the subordinate machinery of the Government had engendered a feeling of profound dissatisfaction in practically every class and community. Life in the lower middle and poorer classes had become extremely onerous, and by occasional efforts at class legislation the Government alienated almost every class. Again, the insolent attitude of certain officials towards Hindus, and their policy of "divide and rule," had had a very bad effect upon the loyalty of large masses of that community.

"WHITE BRAHMIN."

Mr. Lajpat Rai strongly deprecated the policy of the Government in placing reliance in the landed classes and the aristocracy, and ignoring the educated classes. The aristocracy in India no longer led the people, who had not remained unaffected by the democratic wave from Western Europe. The Government of India being, in fact, a caste of "White Brahmins," naturally looked to another caste to help them, but it was impossible to ignore the signs of the times which showed that the caste system, whether east or west of Suez, was doomed.

The educated community were the natural leaders of the people at the present moment, and to ignore them in an attempt to bring about a better feeling between the rulers and the ruled was the worst of folly. There could be no doubt, said Mr. Lajpat Rai, that the loyalty of the people had been put to a severe strain by a continued disregard of the people's wishes and aspirations, and a climax had been reached by an "almost overwhelming" sense of injustice of the present repressive policy by which many good citizens were being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and banishment for expression of honest opinion.

FORGOTTEN PLEDGES.

The remedy, in Mr. Lajpat Rai's opinion, is to be found in trusting the people, and in giving them a real voice in the government of their country. They should possess effective power in the imposition of taxation and in the expenditure of the revenue. There should be a relaxation of "over-government" by the bureaucracy, which had become stronger in years.

Free scope should be afforded to the people for self-development on national lines. The impression was unfortunately strongly growing that the declarations of policy made by Liberal statesmen, on the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, were merely lip-promises, and not dictated by honesty of purpose.

Finally, Mr. Lajpat Rai declared that a step towards conciliation might be found in a revision of the partition of Bengal in conformity with the wishes of the Bengalees.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:—

Cape Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wai.
Stanley. Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson. Sha Tau Kok.
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light Houses.

F. G. YIP, Meteorologist.

24th July, 1907.

BENGER'S Food

Is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc. everywhere.

SUNGEEI UJONG ABORIGINES.

Mr. F. W. Knocker, Curator, Perak State Museum, has written a short monograph on the Aborigines of Sunguei Ujong which is published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, and a copy of which has reached us. It is an interesting account of a race of men that must, in the ordinary course of things, die out, or be merged in the Malay race. The Orang Berlanus, or Mentra, with which the paper chiefly deals, live up in the hills beyond Seremban, and deny that they are Sakeis, though people call them this. Mr. Knocker notes that the average height of men is 5 ft. 1 in. They live a strictly moral life, and adultery and divorce are unknown among them. Their food is rice and the tapioca root (ubi kayu) the latter boiled. They have no belief in a spiritual existence in any form after death, and apparently know nothing of ghosts, phantoms, good and evil spirits. There is also an entire absence of the more primitive methods of body decorations. Their chief weapon is the blowpipe or sunlamp, with darts notched so as to leave a portion, poisoned with the sap of the upas tree, in the wound. They have learned from the Malays some amount of cultivation and plant hill-padi, Indian corn and tapioca. They also have orchards of jungle fruit trees, but find it difficult to overcome the nomadic habit and settle down.—Singapore Free Press.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	1/5 1/2
Do. demand	1/9 3/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 5/16
France—Bank T.T.	2/3 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	42 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	179 1/2
India T.T.	133 1/2
Do. demand	133 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 100	75 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	60 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	105 1/2

4 months' sight L/C.	1/9 7/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/9 9/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43 1/2
4 months' sight	44 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/9 11/16
4 months' sight	2/6 1/2
6 months' sight	2/6 3/4
4 months' sight Germany	184 1/2
Bar. Silver	23 13/16
Bank of England rate	24 1/2
Sovereign	51 1/2

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 24th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen considerably over Japan, and a slight rise has taken place also over China.
An area of high pressure now covers the Sea of Japan, and the depression lying over the Yangtze Valley appears to be filling up.
Pressure remains somewhat low over the S. Philippines.
Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. to N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Tenyo Maru, Jan. s.s., 7,265, E. Kent, 23rd Oct., San Francisco 25th Sept., Honolulu 2nd Oct., Yokohama 14th, Kobe 46th, Nagasaki 19th, and Shanghai 21st, Gen.—T. K. K.
Chiyen Ch. s.s., 1,171, C. Stewart, 24th Oct., Canton 23rd Oct., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Yetofo Maru, Jan. s.s., 4,168, K. Sato, 14th Oct., Moji 19th Oct., Canal—N. Y. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Gregory Apcar, for Singapore.
Mothilda, for Hoihow.
Tikini, for Yokohama.
Butuan, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Choyang, for Shanghai.
Fongtong, for Swatow.
Hatching, for Swatow.
Mandarin Maru, for Ocean Island.

Departures.

Oct. 23.	Callap, Am. gunboat, for Canton.
Oct. 24.	Mongolia, for San Francisco.
	Arvalo n Apcar, for Calcutta.
	Zafra, for Manila.
	Tikini, for Japan.
	Kilnberg, for Kowloon-chow-wan.
	Clara Jelen, for Canton.
	Fukling, for Canton.
	Gregory Apcar, for Calcutta.
	Hanoi, for Haiphong.
	Choyang, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per Tenyo Maru, from San Francisco, L. C.—Mr. C. S. Bucher, Major-General R. J. Broadwood, Messrs. J. R. Cullen, Thomas H. Cassidy, Capt. C. A. Hamilton, Mr. Cheong Lee Hee and servant, Mr. E. Collins, Comptroller de Pioleno and wife, Messrs. Charles S. Coy, William A. Deham, T. Daigo, Dr. B. J. Eoy, Messrs. Kam, Fong, and servant, Capt. I. D. C. Heathcote, Mrs. M. P. Hunter, Messrs. E. Itallo, L. R. Johnson, Mrs. M. E. James, Misses Bessie and Grace James, Dr. W. A. Korb, Miss Harriet Lewis, Mr. S. Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Layton, Mrs. Lay, infant and servant, Mr. T. H. B. Long, Misses M. E. McCalmont, Mr. T. Morrow, Messrs. D. Miyashima, Sir Francis Pigott, Dr. E. C. Patrick, Messrs. Blanche Richard, Alvin P. Rodd, M. and Mrs. Thomas H. Ross, Messrs. Geo. B. Roe, R. R.

chie S. H. Sherard, Mrs. M. Schilling, Messrs. E. R. Turver, O. D. Thomson, A. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. White and infant, Messrs. H. J. Wallen, F. A. Walls and D. W. Yancey.

Passengers departed.

Per Mongolia, for Shanghai, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Adson, Lieut. R. A. Byers, U.S.A., Mr. J. Buizhac, Misses M. L. Moore, A. Schor, E. H. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gresson, Mr. L. Plummer, Mrs. L. M. R. Chistell, Dr. H. B. McCahay, Messrs. W. A. Dowler, Ho, Geo. Mrs. Shas, Miss Oy, Messrs. Kat, Hong, Mrs. Hom, Misses Don, Van, Peng, Messrs. Kam, Fong, Hong, Lieut. E. N. M. C. Norlied, Miss Norlied, Miss W. Niles, Messrs. W. C. Ranner and A. Carllew.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Avala, Br. s.s., 2,385, Hume, 10th Oct., Philadelphia 13th Aug. and Sabang 30th Sept., Keratone Oil—S. O. Co.
Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Ball, 12th Oct., Saigon 7th Oct., Gen.—Man Fat.
Dajin Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, I. Sakurai, 22nd Oct., Tamsui 19th Oct., Gen.—O. S. K.
Glenfar, Br. s.s., 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 21st Oct., Shanghai 18th Oct., Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Hatching, Br. s.s., 1,126, W. C. Passmore, 23rd Oct., Fochow 20th Oct., Amoy 21st, and Swatow 22nd, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Huilan, Fr. s.s., 975, O. Hye, 19th Oct., Hoihow 18th Oct., Gen.—A. R. M.
Hikokai Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,302, M. Matsuda, 23rd Oct., Moji 17th Oct., Coal—M. B. K.
Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 17th Oct., Sourabaya 4th Oct., and Pulo Laut 7th, Sugar—J. M. & Co.
Kalgan, Br. s.s., 1,143, R. L. Lewis, 22nd Oct., Newchwang and Chefoo 17th Oct., Beas and Gen.—B. & S.
Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,100, J. Kohler, 19th Oct., Bangkok and Swatow 9th Oct., Rice and Meal—B. & S.
Kohsichang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, C. Rosinsky, 20th Oct., Bangkok 12th Oct., Rice—B. & S.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, C. Frampton, 12th Oct., Saigon 7th Oct., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.
Landrat Scherff, Ger. s.s., 1,017, Y. Grandi, 11th Oct., from Salina Cruz and Yokohama, Ballast—C. C. S. Co.
Vandana Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,246, Shimidzu, 23rd Oct., Kuchinozu 18th Oct., Coal and Sugar—M. B. K.
Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 22nd Oct., Pakhol and Hoihow 21st Oct., Gen. and Pigs—J. & Co.
Merapi, Dut. s.s., 1,508, E. Uldall, 23rd Oct., Singapore and Java 16th Oct., Sugar—Kian Gwan.
Michael Jensen, Ger. s.s., 951, H. Bendixen, 13th Oct., Kwang Yen 8th Oct., Cement Stone—J. & Co.
Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. Jones, 18th Oct., Saigon 14th Oct., Rice and Gen.—B. & Co.
Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, F. Wheeler, 15th Oct., Moji 9th Oct., Coal—J. M. & Co.
Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 998, W. Biebfuhr, 17th Oct., Bangkok 10th Oct., Rice and Salt—B. & S.
Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 1,844, D. Lenz, 16th Oct., Sydney 22nd Sept. and Manila 13th Oct., Gen.—M. & Co.
Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,146, H. Madsen, 21st Oct., Batavia 11th Oct., and Monok 14th Oct., Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,720, Augusten, 13th Oct., Rajang 5th Oct., Timber—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Sierra Blanca, Br. s.s., 2,338, H. de Gruchy, 10th Sept., Manila (Hoihow) 17th Sept., Ballast—Order.
Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,776, W. D. Welch, 21st Oct., Chefoo 14th Sept., Ballast—J. M. & Co.
Tamag, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. Somerville, 23rd Oct., Manila 20th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.
Tango Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,677, Wm. Thompson, 18th Oct., Shanghai 15th Oct., Flour, Milk and Lumber, &c.—N. Y. K.
Tijlajap, Dut. s.s., 2,471, P. J. von Emmerick, 23rd Oct., Macassar 9th Oct., Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Wongkoi, Br. s.s., 1,115, W. Reber, 22nd Oct., Bangkok 12th Oct., and Kohsichang 15th, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Sailing Vessels.

Daylight, Br. ship, 3,060, McBryde, 9th Oct., Yokohama 19th Sept., Ballast—S. O. Co.
Eclipse, Br. 4-masted bark, 2,908, J. White, 4th Oct., Canton 3rd Oct., Ballast—S. O. Co.
Juteopolis, Br. ship, 2,840, Stewart, 31st Jan., San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil—S. O. Co.
Lyndhurst, Br. bark, Parnell, 14th Sept., Bangkok 25th Aug., Case Oil—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Aki Maru	Moji	N. Y. K.	Oct. 25
Touman	Saigo	M. & Co.	Oct. 25
Yokohama	Saigo	M. & Co.	Oct. 25
Yatai Maru	Manila	N. Y. K.	Oct. 25
Hiachi Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Oct. 25
Rubi	Manila	T. & Co.	Oct. 25
Kumano Maru	Moji	N. Y. K.	Oct. 27
Somali	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Oct. 28
Denbighshire	Singapore	T. & Co.	Oct. 28
Emp. of Japan	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	Oct. 29
Wakana Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Oct. 29
Laisang	Calcutta	M. & Co.	Oct. 30
Moyori Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Oct. 30
Sithonia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Oct. 30
Korea	Japan	P. M. Co.	Nov. 3
Yeboshi Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Nov. 11
Swatow	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Nov. 11
Lennox	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Nov. 18

Ships Passed the Canal.

22nd September—Schuykill, Amiral-Oly.
Perleus 25th September—Pahlo, Pak Ling.
Tudor Prince, Somali, Syria, Yarra, Hudson.
10th September—Klasi, Benary, Saxonia.
Halyang, 2nd October—Anders Richmers.
Cyclops, Durfinger, Silhouette, Pelrus, Sanku.
Maru, Kinloch, Tourane, Wakana Maru, 6th October—Sepertik, 9th October—Laucoy.
Ajaz, (Australia), Myrtland, Palermo, Siah, Nyansa. 13th October—Prins Leader, Prins.
Kerama, Bunkam, Opak, Saratou, 16th October—Soyu Maru, Awa Maru, Armand Bille.
Malta, Cardigan, Prince Elfrid, Friedrich, Slavonia, Juma, Moyana, Transpor. 20th October—Melnam, Glenroy, Helen Richmers.
Scandia, Ching Wo, 23rd October—Sillia.
Calchas, Idonkewi, Glenmar, Bilsy.
Arrivals at Home—22nd September—Kama Maru, Scharnhorst, Telemachus, Carnarvonshire. 25th September—Indra, Nubla.
20th September—Nippon, Manuwa, Kawanu Maru, Yarra, 2nd October—Pahlo, Orusit.
Soyu Maru, 6th October—Glenroy, Prins.
Regent Lullipold, 9th October—Cyclops, Pak Ling. 9th October—Saxonia, Siah, Slavonia, Durfinger. 20th October—Pahlo, Buys Maru, Ajaz. 21st October—Nyansa.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK.

Hallan	at Kowloon Dock
H.M.S. Whiting	"
U.S.S. Albatross	"
Kiang Ta	"
Sierra Blanca	"
Kiang Chi	"
Likio	"
Glenogle	"
Suisang	"
Kwong Fu	"
Hopsang	"
Tak Hing	Cosmopolitain
Keongwai	Aberdeen

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

October 23rd, 1908, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hgt.	Wind	W.
Vladivostok	30.01	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.01	—	—	—	—
Hankow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.01	—	—	—	—
Hankow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.01	—	—	—	—
Hankow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.01	—	—	—	—
Hankow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.01	—	—	—	—
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Hankow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
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Swatow	30.01	—	—	—	—
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Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.01	—	—	—	—
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Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
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Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
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Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
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Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
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Hankow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.01	—	—	—	—
Hankow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.01	—	—	—	—
Hankow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.01	—	—	—	—
Hankow	30.01	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Peking	30.01	—	—	—	—
Harbin	30.01	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	30.01	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.01	—	—	—	—</

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	122,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$250,000	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/98=\$21.942	5 1/2 %	{ \$800 sales London £80.
National Bank of China, Limited	9,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £150,000	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$131,737 \$21,900 £125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	8 %	\$175 bix div.
North China Insurance Company Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 48,941	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	6 %	Tls. 8 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$500,000 \$300,478 £119,591 \$227,610	\$2,506,022	{ Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$785 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,032 \$85,157	\$591,765	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 %	\$167 1/2 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$346,097 \$13,802	\$172,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$96
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,375,941	\$228,027	\$27 for 1906	8 %	\$535
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$22	{ \$7,000 \$264,638	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$99,097 \$250,000 \$287,500 \$21,766	Nil.	\$2 1/2 or year ending 30.4.1908	7 1/2 %	\$34
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$17,555 \$10,000 £14,300	\$17,755	\$1 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	7 1/2 %	\$28 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	40,000 60,000	£5	£5	{ \$1,000,000 £13,755	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 15/16=\$3.154	5 1/2 %	{ \$35 \$20
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 £72,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 46 sellers Tls. 51 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £2,000 \$5,000	£61,817	{ Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and in- term of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908	6 %	45/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	\$10 \$10	\$10 \$5	{ Tls. 140,000 Tls. 60,355 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 110,000 Tls. 17,142	\$98	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 for year ending 30.4.1908	{ 4 % 3 1/2 %	{ \$25 \$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 12,538 £45,000 \$56,848	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	{ \$5,000,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.07	...	\$220
Lixion Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	Dr. \$135,132	\$3 for 1907	...	\$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,273	Tls. 1 (8 %) or year ending 31.8.06	...	90 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	300,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £12,289	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 16.05 s.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	{ £4,875	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$7 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$53,601	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 £16,806 £40,000 £76,191	\$3,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 %	\$50
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$70,000	\$84,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	\$91 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	\$5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,742	{ Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making 10 all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	Tls. 82
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,357 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 12,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 153 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 98
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000	Dr. \$120	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$16 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 £148,975	\$4,178	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$32,000	\$14,639	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	8 %	\$77 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$100	1100	{ \$250,000	\$20,915	Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$94
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	7,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	1852	\$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$27
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,645 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 116 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 %	\$46
COTTON-MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	5,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,930	8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 %	Tls. 65 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000	9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.8	4 1/2 %	\$70 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 63 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	4,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	Tls. 6,398	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 75 buyers
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,357	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 235 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500	£648	10/- per share for 1907=\$1.037	13 1/2 %	\$7 1/2 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$25,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	12 %	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$25,000	80 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$5 1/2
Do. special shares	125,000	\$1	\$1	{ none	\$1,593	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$60,000	...	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 %	\$24
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$5,000	\$2,974	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$10 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000	\$5,098	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000	\$251	\$1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$20 buyers
Hall & Hollis, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000	18,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$17 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$9,328	Interim of \$1 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	\$25
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$120,000	\$4,578	Interim of \$1 for account 1907	8 %	\$25
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	65,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,605	18,191	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	5 1/2 %	Tls. 635 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwerij plaatste in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,605	18,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1907	8 %	\$25
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000	\$7,471	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	{ Tls. 635 buyers \$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	...	...	...	...
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Nil.	...	...	...
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 117 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ none	Tls. 58,332	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 400
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	Dr. \$90,213	None	...	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.8	8 %	\$5
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 94 buyers
United Waterboard Company, Limited	50,270	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$111	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$25,000	\$1,300	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Foundry shares for 1907, end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	14,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$5,438	Final of 30/- = 3 1/2 = making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 %	\$10
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$3.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1900	...	15
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits ...								
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—								

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits ...

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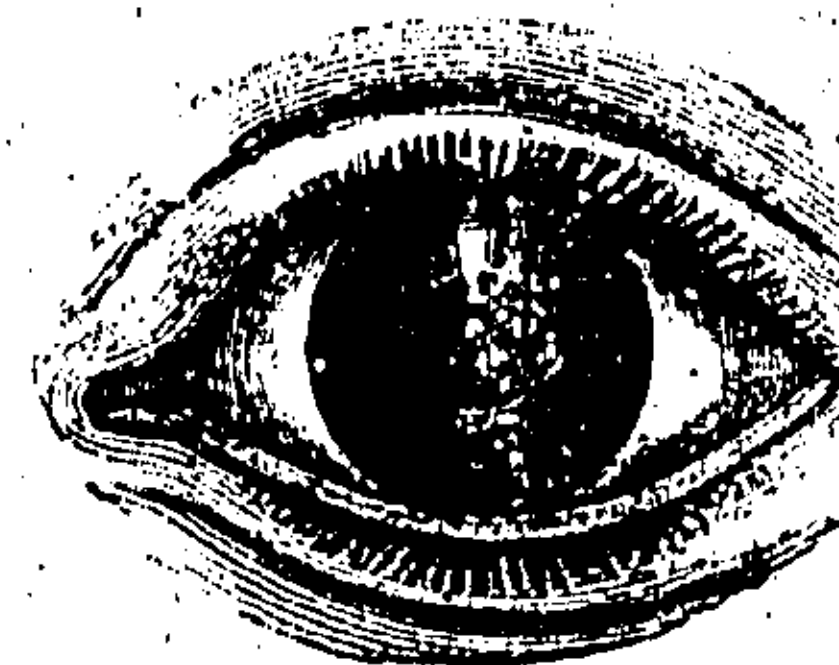
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